REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,385.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding Insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

ine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. Heasman, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th October 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Oct. 1872.		Oct. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave Colombo	28
,, Ratnagherry	20	,, Galle	29
,, Vingorla	20	,, Tuticorin	Nov. 1
,, Carwar	21	,, Negapatam	1
,, Mangalore	22	,, Madras	3
,, Cannanore	23	,, Vizagapatam	6
,, Tellicherry	23	,, Bimlipatam	6
,, Calicut	24	,, Coconjapore	7
,, Beypore	24	,, False Point	8
,, Cochin	25	Arrive CALCUTTA	10
,, Alleppy	26		
,, Tuticorin	27		

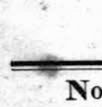
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. B. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th October, 1872, at noon.

	Oct. 1872.		Oct. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave BUSREH	30
Arrive Kurrachee	14	Arrive Fao	30
,, Gwadur	18		Nov.
,, Muscat	18	,, Bushire	2
,, Bunder Abbas	20	,, Linga	6
,, Linga	22	,, Bunder Abbas	10
,, Bahrein	24	,, Muscat	10
,, Bushire	24	,, Gwadur	12
,, Fao	26	,, Kurrachee	16
,, BUSREH	27	,, BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

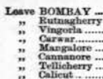
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,030 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 18th October 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited, will despatch an extra Steamer every alternate THURSDAY to Malabar Coast. The following are the Ports at which the Steamer will call :—

Leave Bombay	10th Oct.	Leave Alleppy	16th Oct.
,, Ratnagherry	11th ,,	,, Cochin	16th ,,
,, Malwan	11th ,,	,, Beypore	17th ,,
,, Vingorla	11th ,,	,, Calicut	17th ,,
,, Goa	12th ,,	,, Tellicherry	17th ,,
,, Carwar	12th ,,	,, Cannanore	17th ,,
,, Compta	12th ,,	,, Mangalore	18th ,,
,, Mangalore	13th ,,	,, Compta	19th ,,
,, Cannanore	14th ,,	,, Carwar	19th ,,
,, Tellicherry	14th ,,	,, Goa	19th ,,
,, Calicut	14th ,,	,, Vingorla	20th ,,
,, Beypore	14th ,,	,, Malwan	20th ,,
,, Cochin	15th ,,	,, Ratnagherry	20th ,,
Arrive Alleppy	15th ,,	Arrive Bombay	21st ,,

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Hennessey, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th October 1872, at 12 Noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

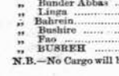
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known s.s. TAPTEE, C. P. DeCosta, Commander, will sail for Surat on THURSDAY next, the 10th October, at 4 P.M., positively.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned, No. 14, Meadow Street.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government.)—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	1 12	0 12	0 12
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 2 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Islands, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Passenger Steamer ORESTE, 1,700 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th October. This Steamer has good accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 56 lbs. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£49	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-0
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Adria, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

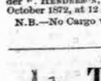
For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadows Street, 2nd September 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£7
Suez	36	22	9
Port Said	39	24	9-10
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	53	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st December 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 14th October, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. NUBIA, 12,095 tons, and 450 H.P., Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 22nd October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. HYDASPES, (2,983 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain J. M. Rogers, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not locked in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 19th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above at an early date.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING WINES, &c.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500
,, ,, SUEZ..... ,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at NISHANDARNICHA-BADA.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 23rd October 1869, and executed by Dajabai Mohitem, daughter of Cassiba Penkur, and widow of the late Abba Mabit and Pandoorang Bhoslay to Khoja Dhunjeebhoy Cassim, sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the said mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the said mortgagors, the following landed property :—

All that piece of Freehold Entrance ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the South side of the Nishandanichapada, assessed under No. 42, containing by admeasurement 2 feet and 6 inches in breadth, and 40 feet in length, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west by the house of Daia Patel, on the north by the Nishandanichpada, and on the south by the house of Raghoonath Bhunda co.

SALE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSE AND LAND LATELY BELONGING TO THE LATE Mr. M. HUNSRAZ CURRIMSEY, ADJOINING THE BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the premises (unless previous by disposed of privately, all that piece of land or ground together with one newly-house old do, two fountains, one tank and late erected standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 12,208 square yards or thereabout, be the same little more or less, and abutted and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north is bethered partly by the property of Hunsraz Currumsey, on or towards the east side thereof partly by the property of Dajutbhoy Bhugoobhoy, and partly by property of the Nawab of Surat, on or towards the south side thereof partly by property belonging to the Nawab of Surat, on or towards the west side by property belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company, and which said property is situated on the south side of the public road leading from Byculla over the Railway Bridge to Parell.

VALUABLE LAND AND PREMISES KNOWN AS THE KHIMCHUND MOTICHUND COTTON PRESSES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of October, 1872, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the Premises, if not previously sold privately, all that valuable property belonging to the Colaba Press Company, known as the Khimchund Motichund Cotton Presses, and more particularly described as follows :—All that piece or parcel of ground in Chinch Bunder Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,560 square yards or thereabouts, with the buildings standing thereon, and the free use of the passage on the south side thereof, which said premises are bounded on the north by the property now or lately belong ng to Petamber Wullo Bhatia and Natha Tajah Khoja, on or towards the south by a passage, on or towards the east by Dongree Cooley Street, and on or towards the west by the Bardan Gulley.

The foregoing property is naturally subject to all such outgoings as to make it saleable free and clear, and the Vendors will have no objection to so divide and sell the same if suitable inducement is offered.

Therefore the whole property will first be put to sale, and if a reasonable price be so obtained for the whole, the sale will thus be concluded ; otherwise the premises will be put up to sale immediately after in two lots, each lot being divided by a passage to suit for a road for both.

All further particulars and explanations will be given, and a plan of the premises exhibiting the sub-divisions of the property may be seen by the Undersigned on application.

Also,

The materials of (6) six condemned iron cotton presses now erected on the said premises, which must be removed by and at the expense of the purchaser thereof.

N.B.—The presses will be sold first and the property afterwards.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th October 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Crockery and Glassware, &c., at No. 2, Old Government Telegraph Office, Middle Colaba.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the handsome Furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman proceeding to England ; same comprises neat glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, plated wares ; such as a set of spoons and forks, in mahogany case, table and piano candlesticks, tea kettles, Tucker's single and double hanging argand lamps, blackwood carved furniture, such as round, pier, sofa, and other tables conversation and reclining sofas, dining, and cane easy chairs, bookcase, whatnots, bed hair and other mattresses and rattan easy chairs, backwood almirahs, chest of drawers, folding screens, picture frames, flower vases and bottles, make-up dressing glasses, alabaster and gilt time-pieces with domes and stands, table ornaments, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

AUCTION SALE of an extensive stock-in-trade, comprising richly carved blackwood and English furniture, magnificent pier glasses and gilt console tables with marble tops, Tucker's plated single and double light argand lamps, handsome plated 6 and 8 light chandeliers, hanging lustres, wall argand lamps, valuable clocks, rich velvet pile and Brussels carpets, Miniature Billiard and Bagatelle tables, portmanteaus, rich vases, table ornaments, first rate iron safes, first class carriages, sets of English plated mounted single and double harness, porcelain ware, &c., a great variety of sundry other articles at Byculla next door to the Synagogue of the Jews.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 10th, FRIDAY the 11th and SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place the valuable stock-in-trade and furniture of Messrs. Hathiesing Bullum & Co., winding up their firm. The same comprising rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, bre kfast and dessert services, best plateduare, such as sets of dish covers, bottle stands, tea and coffee urns and pots, tea sets, waiters, sets of spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks cutlery by Mappin Brothers, first-rate double-barrelled guns and rifles by Reilly, Manton, Gilroy and Reeves, silver cases, richly carved blackwood furniture, such as sets of camp tables in 2 and 4 pieces, sideboard, dumbwaiter, whatnots, dining-room chairs, glass door presses, circular, pier and table, chiffonier, conversation sofas and sofa couches, easy and predieu chairs, magnificent large pier glasses, splendid gilt console tables with marble tops, valuable 8 day clocks standing the day and month of the month by Goldsmith Alliance, Limited, Clubb's fire-proof safes, a first-rate mahogany grand square piano, by Mc. Kenzie, a mahogany cot age ditto in good order, a full-toned harmonium, handsome China gilt drawing-room chairs, English mahogany miniature billiard and bagatelle tables, richly velvet piles, Brussels and other carpets, English sofa rugs, handsome English brass and richly carved blackwood four-post beds cads, camp cots, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, chests of drawers, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, English iron washing stands, and towel horses, Oxford's tin hip baths, English tin toilet sets, Russia leather writing and dressing cases, pieces of silk gauze, crimson and yellow damask, rich table ornaments, pictures, saddlery, harness, an invoice of English mahogany toilet glasses with marble tops, lines of copal and Bonz varnish, and a variety of sundry other articles.

At 2 P.M. on the first day of sale.

A handsome English-built double-seated Brougham, by E. Kesterton of Long Acre.

A	ditto	ditto	by Windover.
A	ditto	ditto	circular glass front d ditto (in good order)
A	ditto	ditto	Dog-cart by Windover (new).
A	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto.

An English-built light Picnic Carriage for 12 persons.

A	ditto	ditto	Phaeton.
A	ditto	ditto	Self-driving Phaeton.

A Velocipede.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English Walnut-wood and richly open carved blackwood Household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class piano, a handsome English-built light Brougham, by Thrupp and Maberly, a handsome Bay Australian Brougham Horse, quiet in single and double harness, a valuable collection of Law and Medical Books, rare Manuscripts, Korans, Arabic, &c., &c., No. 19, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. beg to announce that they will submit to Public Auction, at the residence of Dr. Ward, No. 19, Marine Lines, changing residence, on MONDAY the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, brougham, horse, &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN MODEE KHANA STREET, FORT.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of October 1872, at 4 o'clock P. M., by order of the Mortgagee, under the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, and further charge, dated the 4th September, 1867, and 2nd April 1870, respectively, and on account and at the risk of Framjee Hormusjee Doodhee, the executor to the estate of the late Nasserwanjee Framjee Doodhee, the Mortgagor, the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground and the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Modi Street, in the Mahalla or Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 96, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 756, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-six square yards and six-ninths of a square yard (be the same little more or less) and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by Rustomjee Cowasjee Row East, on or towards the west by the said Modi Street, on or towards the north by the house formerly of Khushroo Merwan Eranee and now of Jehangheer Ruttonjee Bevoo ka, and on or towards the south by the house of Muncherjee Jamsetjee Wadia, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Nasserwanjee Framjee Doodhee and his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagor Nowrojee Hormusjee Doodhee and Dossabhoy Cursetjee Joos and other tenants.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be inspected at the office of the Auctioneers, or at the premises on the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Property of a Gentleman going Home.

A breech-loading Fowling-piece, by J. G. Dougall, in solid leather case, Apparatus for loading Cartridges, and 1,000 empty Cartridge cases, Rs. 300.

Also, Harmonium in good order, Rs. 200.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th October 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

7 Bales Grey Shirtings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th October 1872.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of richly carved open-worked Household Furniture, Plated rich cut glass and handsome Porcelainware, Table Ornaments, Piano by Collard and Collard in good condition, a small stock of Fresh Oilmanstores, 1st Nepean Lodge, Malabar Hill

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of October 1872, at 12 o'clock (noon), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of that valuable Household Furniture, &c., being the property of Mr. James Douglas, proceeding to Europe.

For further particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days prior to the sale. Garden Flowering Pots with rare plants to be sold at 1 P.M.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th October 1872.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, No. 40, Meadow Street.

3 Cases Fancy Trowsery.
1 Case White Longcloths.
10 Cases admirable Eau-de-Cologne.
10 Cases Pint Corks.
1 Case Gilt Frames.
1 Case Paper Lanterns.
75 Cases containing 8s, 8s-pben, Julien, Emilien, and La Rose Clarets, Haut Sauternes, Madeira, &c.
1 Hogshead Holland Gin.

A few cases of Jacqueson's Carte Blanche, Seller's, Dry Cab Champagne, Cognac Brandy, Champagne, Sparkling Hock and Moselles, &c., &c.

1 Case Copying Ink.
4 Cases Kerosine Lamps' Chimneys.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BROACH AND GOGO.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	... ...	Rs. 5	0
Second Class	... ...	... 3	8
Third Class	... ...	... 1	8
Horses	... ...	... 1	0
Carriages	... ...	... 4	0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on applicati n to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKERNARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1873.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TIMBER SALES will take place in the above Chaut Depots of the Kanara Zilla in the month of December next :—

2nd. The sale at the Halilal Depot, in the Soopa Talooka, will commence on MONDAY, the 9th December 1872.

3rd. The sale at the Yellapoor Depot, in the Yellapoor Talooka, will commence on MONDAY, the 6th January 1873.

4th. The sale at the Kat oor Depot, in the Sirsy Talooka, will take place on MONDAY, the 20th January 1873.

5th. The probable quantity of Timber that will be put up for sale is as follows :—

Talooka and Depot.	Teak.		Blackwood.		Jungle-wood.		Teak small wood.		Teak Poles.	
	Logs.	Candies.	Logs.	Candies.	Logs.	Candies.	Logs.	Candies.	Logs.	Candies.
Soopa Talooka, Halilal Depot	6,876	7,180	329	331	2,094	2,718	2,378	389	1,890	474
Yellapoor Talooka, Yellapoor Depot	1,529	1,535	3	6	2,287	2,681	...	...	...	...
Yellapoor Talooka, Kirwatty Depot	199	168	21	10	271	275	...	...	...	...
Sirsy Talooka, Katoor Depot	614	541	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirsy Talooka, Singinhully Depot	94	98	...	...	1,521	1,688	...	...	...	...
Total	9,312	9,462	353	347	6,173	7,362	2,378	389	1,890	474

6th. The Timber will be put up in lots, of which the computed means remeasurement will be received in the Government accounts will be stated. Bids must be made by the Lot and not by the Candy. No disputes regarding the contents of any lot will be listened to after the sale.

7th. The Timber will be put up at a moderate upset price and knocked down to the highest bidder.

8th. A deposit of 15 per cent. must be made on the day of sale, and the remainder of the purchase money paid within two months from the date of sale, failing which, interest will be charged at the rate of (12) twelve annas per (100) one hundred Rupees per month.

9th. No Timber can be removed till the whole of the purchase money is paid.

10th. All Timber must be removed from the Depots and Branch Depots before the 31st March 1873, failing which a rent of (1) one anna per mensem per piece will be charged.

11th. If the Timber is not removed and the full price, and such interest on the purchase money, as may be due under Rule 8th above, paid by the 1st July 1873, it will be forfeited, as well as the amount deposited, and the Timber re-sold at the risk of the first purchaser.

W. PEYTON, Major,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Division.

Conservator's Office, Southern Division, Camp Belgaum, 5th October 1872.

TIMBER SALE IN CANARA, BELOW GHAUT DEPOTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undermentioned TIMBER, the property of Government, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in November and December 1874, at the Ports of Karwar, Gungawally and Soonksal :—

Depots.	Teak best Southern.		Blackwood.		Jungle-wood.		Firewood.	Date of Sale.
	Logs.	Candies.	Logs.	Candies.	Logs.	Candies.	Tons	
Karwar	1,495	3,360	33	44	438	1,475	170	Nov. 25th.
Gungawally	156	143	33	29	5	5	...	Dec. 9th.
Soonksal	50	25	...	...	1,100	1,475	...	Dec. 2nd.
Total	1,701	3,530	66	73	1,563	2,955	170	

The whole will be arranged in convenient lots and put up for sale at a moderate upset price.

Terms.—On the day of sale the buyer to deposit 15 per cent. of the purchase money.

The balance of sale price is due on or before the 1st March 1873.

All the lots to be removed from the Depots before the 1st April 1874.

Further particulars of sale and rules may be obtained at the Offices of the Superintendents of Timber Depots, Karwar, and the Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Honore.

W. PEYTON, Major,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Division.

Conservator's Office, Southern Division, Camp Belgaum, 5th October 1872.

WANTED, 40 or 50 H. P. ENGINE, with Pumping Connections and Appliances. Also 200 to 300 feet of 12" P. W. P., adaptable to Mining purposes. State where to be seen, condition, and price to CHAS. MAYNARD, Esq., Mining Engineer and Agent of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Co., Gadawarra, Central Provinces.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, E. BLANCHY & Co.'s WINES, &c., received direct from Bordeaux :—

Fine Cognac, per doz.	Rs. 20
Claret Medoc	,, 10
,, St. Julien	,, 12
Haute Sauternes	,, 12

RICHARD MARTIN & Co.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
OF THE FINEST PONDICHERRY AND COCONADA TOBACCO.

PONDICHERRY	Indians	Rs. 19
	Lougs	,, 17
	Short Thick	,, 14
	After Tiffin	,, 13
	Havannah Shape	,, 19
	Cabinet Hour	,, 17
COCONADA	Sedans	,, 17
	Babingtons	,, 14
	Burma Shape	,, 10

In 250 lots.

In 250 and 100 boxes.

The above Prices are per 1,000 Nett Cash.

GORDON AND ESSAI,
COMMISSION AGENTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

Just Published !

An Illustrated Catalogue of TABLE GLASS WARE, of first rate material and workmanship, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

E. HEINS, ORGANIST, Cathedral, Bombay, TUNER and REPAIRER of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, etc. Lessons given on the Organ, Piano, or Harmonium.

28, MEADOW STREET.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The Public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchan's at Home and Abroad, and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories :—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

WANTED.

FORT.—BOARD and RESIDENCE is offered to ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN in a house pleasantly situated. Address "G. W.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public, that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, HORNBY ROW, opposite the New Post Office.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

1st October 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, Hummum Street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant and Son).

THOMSON & Co.,
Chemists and Druggists.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th and 12th instant, on account of DASSARA HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
H. DUVAL, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
FRED. T. ATKINS, Offg. Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1872.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—ATHLETIC SPORTS will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., when the following Programme will be carried out :—

1.—100 Yards (Handicap) Race (open to members of any recognised Club in Bombay.)

2.—200 Yards Race, for Soldiers and Sailors.	1st Prize	Rs. 15
	2nd ,,	,, 5

3.—Half-mile Handicap (open to members of any recognised Club in Bombay).

4.—Dhobies' or Bheestees' Bullock Race, to be ridden by Sailors of H. M.'s Navy.

	1st Prize	Rs. 15
	2nd ,,	,, 5 lbs. of Tobacco

Last man in, 1 lb. of Tobacco.

5.—120 Yards Hurdle Race.

6.—Three-legged Race.

Entries for the above to be made to the Undersigned not later than FRIDAY, the 11th instant.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

Victoria Buildings, Fort.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY,
Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses ; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices : 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends, Solicitors, Bankers, Agents, or Relatives, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c. :—

For a Message to

BOMBAY	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA	,, 10 8
MADRAS	,, 10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	,, 12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady. Rates unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	75
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	717½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ees. Issue	222½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,245
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	102 x. d.
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	7,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,470
8,000	150	all		Prove Land & Pier Co. Ld.	123
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	930
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	233
.....	£20	109·1·3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43·10·3	do.	Ditto	31
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,210
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Allwet Co. Kurrachee	1,090
100	500	all	10 p.ct.	Albert ning Co	550
250	2,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	275
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	7,550
200	2,000	all	200 ps.	Bombay Press Co	1,915xd.
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New	475 x. d.
250	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	930 x. d.
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,300
900	1,800	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	6,600
250	2,000	all	200 s	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	500 ps	Fort Press Co	8,150
300	6,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	930 x. d
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	810
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co	2,375
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	975
200	5,000	2,000	125 ps	Kurrachee Press Co	1,210
200	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co	675
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,200xd
100	1,000	750	..	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	875
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,220xd.
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155xd.
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Treacher & Co	395
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
.....	95	19¼	Do.	Ditto. China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10½d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 5/16d. to ⅜d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 16-8 to 10 9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	15-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	111½ to 111¾
Four & half per cent	103½ to 104½
Four per cent	101½ to 101½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	120

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—8TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2
	Wooden Ships	£2
	Myrabolms & Colr bulk	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland...Steamers		£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 17s. 6d. to £2
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 45 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Tanjore (s)	Johnson	Sydney, Sept. 8.
	Kurrachee (s)	Henderson	Alleppy, Oct. 1.
	Iron King	Cunningham	Calcutta, Aug. 17.
	Sikh	Andrew	Calcutta, Aug. 4.
	Cathay (s)	Dundas	China.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Hindostan	Boskell	China, &c.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Raffin	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship City of Cashmere, Bryce, to Rangoon.
Ship Elizabeth, Narbitt, to Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Cashmere, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Malabar Coast and Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—8TH OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European (s), 4 cases umbrellas, Ahmedally Hussonally.
Leith (s), 97 bundles iron hoops, Heptoola Allybhoy; 1,000 bundles iron hoops, Ghelabhoy Khanbhoy; 9 crates earthenware, Hassam Noormahomed; 163 barrels beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

British Flag, 3 cases rum, Bounnevialle and Sibille.
Palermo (s), 8 cases brandy, Bounnevialle and Sibille; 74 cases oilmanstore, 10 cases biscuit, 4 cases perfumery, 11 cases medicine, and 5 cases blacking &c., Hajee Esmail Essack.
Lumley Castle (s), 6 cases paper, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 5 cases millinery, Carr Brothers; 176 cases beer, Jeewanjee Ruttonjee's Sons; 97 cases brandy, J. A. Shepherd.

FROM TRIESTE.

Oreste (s), 3 cases glassware and 1 case walking stick, Theodor Knaust.

DAILY EXPORTS.—8TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hidalgo (s), 65 bales cotton, Heerjee Jaitha; 60 bales cotton, Josub Hajee Ahmed; 120 bales cotton, Panachund Jevar; 79 bales cotton, Hurukchund Sobhagchund; 52 bales cotton, Becherdas Ambaidas; 123 bales cotton, Joosrimul Dulsookroy.
Nubia (s), 52 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co.; 65 bales wool, Narrondas Runchordas; 30 bales cotton, Sheriff Dervaish.

FOR LONDON.

Nubia (s), 100 bundles hides, Scomar Abdoola & Co.; 6 cases shells, 1 case coir yarn, 45 bags coffee, and 40 cases cardamoms, A. Tait; 115 bundles hides, Suckoorbhoy Woomanbhoy; 8 bundles E. teeth, Bowanjee Vullybhoy; 36 bundles hides, Woomer Hoosin; 3 cases shawls, Purmasuredass Jurcoonath; 1 case shawls, Sewnath Panalall; 39 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 68 bags wheat, Sharriff Salimahomed; 4 0 bales orchilla weed, Hurjeebhoy Jamal.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nubia (s), 1 case oil, A. Tait; 41 bales hides, Volkart Brothers; 20 bales hides, Bell Brandenburg & Co.
Oreste (s), 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touch & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Nubia (s), 13 bales hides, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANCONA.

Nubia (s), 3 bundles hides and skins, Volkart Brothers

FOR VENICE.

Nubia (s), 7 bales hides, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MALTA.

Nubia (s), 100 bags rice, Hajeebhoy Lalljee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Milbanke (s), 75 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Allahbhoy; 61 bales cotton, Dhunjeebhoy Rutnagur & Co.; 32 bales cotton, Narsee Keswejee & Co.; 6 bales cotton, Ramdass Khimjee & Co.; 86 bales cotton, Tarachund Gunsamdas; 5 chests M. opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The Market to-day shows much more activity than what it showed during the last two or three days, and prices close well maintained. First holders have effected considerable sales in all kinds, as the dealers have actually increased their offers by ¼ anna. The interior demand becomes more encouraging, and about 400 packages are believed to have been sold in the bazaar yesterday. It is believed also that the orders at the hands of the up-country buyers to be executed before the arrival of the Dewalee holidays, are to a large extent, and if the present state if the Liverpool market continues for a time, a material improvement may possibly be shortly expected. The buyers for Zanzibar and Kurrachee are, also freely operating, and the dyers in Bombay, who, in anticipation of an increase in wages, have been hitherto averse to come to terms with the buyers, gradually begin to dye goods, which in a great measure strengthens the demand. Bleached Goods.—The market continues very dull, and rates are drooping. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500 pieces	Grey Shirtings	(fine)	40	inch	39	yds.	7	lbs.	Rs. 4 12 0
500	"	"	"	(")	40	"	39	"	7 " " 4 13 0
1,250	"	"	"	(")	40	"	39	"	7 " " 4 14 0
500	"	"	"		40	"	39	"	7 " " 4 11 0
500	"	"	"		40	"	39	"	8½ " " 5 8 0
500	"	"	"		40	"	39	"	8½ " " 5 9 0
850	"	"	"	(common)	40	"	39	"	7 " " 4 9 6
2,000	"	"	Jaconets		40	"	20	"	2½ " " 1 14 0
7,600	"	"	"	(inferior)	40	"	20	"	2½ " " 2 1 6
4,350	"	"	Printers		28	"	30	"	3 " " 2 6 0
1,000	"	Black and W. Prints			24	"	28		" 2 12 6
10,000	"	White G. Prints			24	"	28		" 2 14 0
3,600	"	"	"		24	"	28		" 3 0 0
200	"	"	Nainsook	No. 1,000	"	36	in.	20	yds " 3 11 6
250	"	"	"		"	2,000	"	36	" 20 " " 3 15 6
200	"	"	"		"	3,000	"	36	" 20 " " 4 3 6
100	"	"	"		"	1,000	"	39	" 20 " " 3 14 0
100	"	"	"		"	2,000	"	39	" 20 " " 4 2 0
100	"	"	"		"	3,000	"	39	" 20 " " 4 6 0

COTTON.

The Cotton Market closed firm, with prices in favour of holders. Our closing quotations are :—

Old Dhollerah and Bhownuggur	Rs. 207 to Rs. 212
" Sawginned	" 230 to " 232
New Oomrawuttee (deliverable in Feb.)	" 224 to " 225
" Akote (")	" 230 to " 232
" Hingunghat (" Jan.)	" 262 to " 263
" Broach M. G. (" March)	" 246 to " 247

The following purchases are reported :—
200 candies New Oomras. (deliv. on the 25th Feb.)... Rs. 225
50 " Old Veerumgaum (W. selection) " 192½

YARNS.

6,800 lbs. Water, No. 40 per lb. As. 13¾

WEATHER REPORTS.

MANGALORE, 8th Oct., 5-25 P.M.—Weather fair, wind north-west, thermometer 86.

CANNANORE, 8th Oct., 6-45 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 30·020, rainfall 15 cents.

TUTICORIN, 8th Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind west-north-west moderate, thermometer 88, barometer 29·76.

VIZAGOORAM, 8th Oct., 6-20 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west light, thermometer 85.

CARWAR, 8th Oct., 6-35 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north thermometer 80, barometer 29·97 rainfall 33 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 8.

Maude, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Caldwell, Captain, 11th Bengal Foot, on sick leave, from Gwalior.
West, Captain, Madras R. A, from leave, from New South Wales.
Noyes, Captain, 3rd N. L. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Wallace, Lieutenant-Colonel, 20th N. N. L., on medical certificate, from Nuggore.
Talbot, Lieutenant, Hyderabad Contingent, on duty, from Mominabad.
Spurway, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Cashmere.
Whish, Lieutenant, 35th Bengal L. I., on leave, from Peshawur.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 7.

Morris, Captain, 60th Rifles, on leave, to Aden.
Astell, Lieutenant, 60th Rifles, on leave, to Aden.
Cookson, Lieutenant, 15th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Parr, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Belgaum.

OCTOBER 8.

Creagh, Lieutenant-Colonel, 9th Regiment N. I., on leave to Nassick.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 14	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 11	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 18	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	" 22	3 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	" 19	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 28	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 6-30 P.M.
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.
The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 6-30 P.M. :—

Monday	Oct. 14	Monday	Nov. 25
"	" 21	"	Dec. 2
"	" 28	"	" 10
"	Nov. 4	"	" 17
"	" 11	"	" 24
"	" 18	"	" 31

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.
The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Tuesday Oct. 22	Tuesday	Dec. 17
" Nov. 5	"	" 31
" 19	"	1873
" Dec. 3	"	Jan. 1

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Saturday Oct. 19	Saturday	Nov. 14
"	"	Dec. 16

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 26th January 1872, and Erratum, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below :—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that portunity may sustain at Aden.

Regular Mails.		Supplemental Mails.	
Monday	Oct. 28	Monday	Oct. 4
"	Nov. 25	"	Nov. 7
"	Dec. 23	"	Dec. 2
"		"	" 23

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Friday	Oct. 11	Friday	Nov. 22
"	" 25	"	Dec. 6
"	Nov. 8	"	" 20

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Friday	Oct. 18	Friday	Nov. 15
"	Nov. 1	"	" 19
		"	Dec. 13

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M., and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Woosind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mumnar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosawal to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawal to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawal only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Poona, Nagothna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8-30 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 8-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 12 noon. The Overland Mail for England is dispatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 o'clock at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	"	0	4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

THE MANAGER OF THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* will feel obliged if the party to whom he lately sent a file of the *Gazette* for August will return the same without delay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. E. M. WALTON, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, has removed from Meadow Street to No. 3, Hunsum Street, above Messrs. Thomson and Co.'s, Chemists, and nearly opposite Messrs. Soondy and Co.'s.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

RESTORATION OF COMMUNICATION FOR PASSENGERS.

Arrangements have been made, by which on and after MONDAY, 7th October, PASSENGERS and SMALL PACKAGES can be CONVEYED in one day between BOMBAY and SURAT, crossing in boats the Par and Ornega Rivers.

The Mail Train service continues suspended, and Trains will run between Bombay and Surat, and Surat and Ahmedabad, until further notice as follows, calling at all Stations :—

	Mad. Time.		Mad. Time
	A.M.		A.M.
Bombay	Dep. 7-30	Ahmedabad	Dep. 8-15
	P.M.		P.M.
Surat	Arr. 7-45	Surat	Arr. 5-15
	A.M.		A.M.
Surat	Dep. 8-30	Surat	Dep. 4-15
	P.M.		P.M.
Ahmedabad	Arr. 5-25	Bombay	Arr. 8-40

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th October 1872.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

EUROPEAN should forward his letter direct to H. E. the Governor.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PURVIS—October 8th, at Cumballa Hill Road, the wife of Mr. Geo. Scott Purvis, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DALY—October 3rd, at "Oakwood Cottage," Simla, the wife of Mr. Owen A. Daly, of a son.
HOWARD—October 3rd, at Oomrawuttee, East Berar, the wife of J. S. Howard, M.D., M.R.C.S., Civil Surgeon, of a son.
JOHNSTONE—September 25th, at Sheikh Poodia, the wife of Captain J. W. H. Johnstone, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Burmoo, of a son.
LIST—October 4th, at Benares, the wife of Mr. G. H. List, C.E., Oude and Rohilkund Railway, of a daughter.
O'BRIEN—September 20th, at Georgaon, the wife of Edward O'Brien, C.S., of a son.
QUIN—October 1st, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain T. J. Quin, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PEARSE—BOND—October 3rd, at All Saints' Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. Baker Morrell, M.A., Herbert G. Pearse, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Anne Fanny, second daughter of Dr. Harman R. Bond, Retired Bengal Medical Service.

DEATHS.

BOARDMAN—September 29th, at Adamwahun, near Bhawulpore, Robert Boardman, Sub-Engineer, Indus Valley State Railway.
KELLY—October 3rd, at Meerut, N. W. P., Charlotte Maud, daughter of Lieutenant and Adjutant Thomas J. Kelly, 105th Light Infantry, aged 8 months and 8 days.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1872.

WE should like to know the stage which the negociations for transferring the Byculla schools to the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education have arrived at. The rumour cloud is at present no bigger than the hand, and we doubt if more than a dozen people in Bombay have heard anything about it. Still there is a rumour, and as we are not in the confidence of the amalgamators, we should like to know how far the negociations have proceeded. It would manifestly be too late to take up the discussion of this question after the mischief has been done and the amalgamation effected. There would then remain only a resort to the law—a thing with which we continue to have nothing to do and find it very satisfactory. If our columns can be of any use in this matter it must be in the initiatory stage, when the subject can be openly and fully discussed by all parties, hence our reference to it while it only claims rumour for its foundation. May we be pardoned for presuming to know what some people are only thinking about, and while it will give us much pleasure to learn that the thoughts about amalgamating the schools have vanished into the clouds and the idea relinquished upon mature consideration, we cannot surrender the opportunity which rumour affords us of saying what we think about this proposed amalgamation.

All amalgamations are not good, and in some unions there may be weakness instead of strength. All amalgamations are not fair to all parties, and some amalgamations are unjust to the greatest number. There are not wanting daily instances of such occurrences, and our readers may call to mind the particular examples of these truths with which they are most familiar. Where amalgamation promises well upon first consideration, subsequent and more complete consideration may change the appearance of things and quite alter the opinion previously formed, and this is one of the reasons which induces us to enter as early as possible into the discussion about the proposed amalgamation of the Byculla with the Diocesan schools. We do not know the basis upon which it is proposed to unite the two schools, and it is perhaps not indispensably necessary that we should know all about it. The knowledge which we can bring to the discussion is an acquaintance with the schools themselves, the positions they occupy, and the work they perform in Bombay. And if this is all we know, probably it would be quite sufficient to entitle us to say something about the proposed union, and to prepare the way for others to pursue the subject.

When Bishop Douglas and his party proposed the other day to transfer "Candy's schools" to Byculla, the proposal was openly made and those who chose to take objection to the measure had the opportunity of doing so. But in the case of "Candy's schools," the main ground for the transfer to Byculla rested on the impoverished, penniless state of the schools. Bishop Douglas was afraid that the institution would perish for want of funds. This is not the case with the Byculla schools, for the fact of Bishop Douglas wishing to add to the number of orphans in the Byculla schools seems to show the flourishing condition of these institutions. They have a plethora of wealth, and it is wished to bestow some of the Byculla bounty upon the orphans of "Candy's schools." The negociations for uniting the Byculla and Diocesan schools may not yet have reached the stage when it is considered proper to admit the public or even the members of these institutions into the confidence of the amalgamation committees; if this be so, and it is intended to place the whole question before the public and allow time for a full discussion before the negociations are finally closed, we have no objection to offer, and will be content to await the leisure of these committees to submit their views and wishes to the public. All that we demand is fair play for the poor orphan children of the Byculla schools. If it were proposed to amalgamate the Diocesan schools with the High or Low schools in Fiji or elsewhere, that would be no particular business of ours. But the Byculla schools are the schools of the general Protestant public, as a committee of the schools many years ago endeavoured to prove to Government, and being public schools in every sense, we are justified in seeking to promote their interests, and justified none the less in jealously guarding them from misfortune.

What then are these schools which the Diocesan and Byculla schools' committee desire to amalgamate? How are they to be amalgamated? And what will be the probable results of such amalgamation to the two institutions?

The Diocesan schools are educational institutions pure and simple; they were established for the rich, or for those who can pay for education, in contradistinction of the poor, or those who cannot pay for it. A few poor children have recently been admitted at the pleasure of the committee, but not as a right. The boys are spoken of as "young gentlemen," and the girls as "young ladies." The full educational power of the Board is used to instruct the pupils up to the highest standards. The schools occupy their own building, for which Government contributed rupees twenty thousand; they receive grants in-aid; they demand full fees for all scholars who can pay them; and they are or ought to be in a flourishing financial condition.

The Byculla schools are jointly an asylum and an educational institution, supported from five sources: (*a*) public contributions (which are solicited on behalf of orphans and the *children of the poor*); (*b*) boarding fees (for children on the foundation); (*c*) Government contributions (for the children of the military asylum); (*d*) church collections; (*e*) the profits of the Education Society's press. The education in these schools, until recently, was of the most wretched kind, no better than could be obtained from any puntojee, and the grounds on which the prevailing ignorance was defended rested on the fact which was frequently and inhumanly pressed home upon the public, that the schools were intended for the *children of the poor*. Education is now in a vigorous state in these schools, but upon this subject we shall have something more to say at the close of this article.

On comparing these schools our readers will at once perceive the difference, a difference so great, that any fair or useful amalgamation seems impossible. In the marriage union of the sexes in the human family, the boy marries the girl or the man marries the woman with the intention of providing for her: the strong undertakes to support the weak. This is perhaps a wise natural provision, and it seems to us to be all fair enough. But the union of an educational institution and a poor asylum, while they are as different in constitution as the boy is from the girl, do not afford quite a parallel with the matrimonial union which we have been considering. Or if the Diocesan and Byculla schools are to be united, taking one another for better and for worse, we should very much like to know which is to be the boy and which the girl, or which the husband and bread earner, and which the wife or home charmer? Amalgamation upon equal terms seems impossible; we at least are unable to see how it is to be carried out. We do not see for instance how the Diocesan Board can make "collections for the poor" either in or out of church, or how take charge of the only endowment the Byculla schools possess in the Education Society's press, nor yet how the accounts of both institutions are to be kept distinct. And if distinct accounts are not kept, anybody will be at liberty to challenge the expenditure of the amalgamated schools. We say that we cannot see how the amalgamation is to be fairly and honestly carried out. The elements of union have no existence in these schools, and we cannot, we repeat, see how the marriage can take place, unless indeed the much respected ladies' committee are better hands at match-making than we give them credit for. If the ladies' committee will render no womanly assistance in promoting the match, Bishop Douglas will have to give it up. Some rumour has indeed reached us that it is proposed to transfer all the brighter intelligence of the poor to the rich school, of the asylum to the more pretentious educational institution; but if it is

SHIPPING [illegible]

The ship City of Cashmere, 980 t[illegible]n T. Bryce, will sail to-day in ballast for Calcu[illegible].

The barque Elizabeth, 505 tons, Captain W. Narbitt, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

The s. s. Sir J. R. Carnac, 95 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, sailed yesterday for Malabar Coast and Goa with a general cargo and fourteen deck passengers for different ports.

The ship Sikh, 1,179 tons, Captain A. Andrew, arrived yesterday from Calcutta (August 4th) with the following cargo:—18,097 bags rice, 668 bales jute, 12 bags glue, 292 bags sugar, 655 packages gunny bags and sundries. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

The ship Iron King, 871 tons, Captain J. F. Cunningham, arrived yesterday from Calcutta (August 17th) with the following cargo:—10,506 bags rice, 200 bales gunny bags, 1,273 bags sugar, 881 bales jute, and 28 coils rope. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Hindostan, 1,746 tons, Captain N. Roskell, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China mail and the following cargo:—454 bales cotton, 1,997 chests Malwa opium, 32½ cwts. ivory, 140 cwts. sandalwood, 97 bales country twist, 24 bales Europe twist, 14 cwts. deer horns, 1,367 cwts. cochineal and sundries and the following passengers:—For Galle—Mr. E. Comber; and Mr. A. Craigie. For Hongkong—Mr. Sampare.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Tanjore, 1,290 tons, Captain A. H. Johnson, arrived yesterday from Sydney, (8th September, Melbourne 11th, King George's Sound 18th, and Galle 3rd October), with Australian mail and the following passengers:—Mr. R. B. S. Roberts, Mr. Bayley, Captain Pascol, R. N., Mr. West, Mrs Ballard, five children, three servants. She brought the following cargo:—4 cases meat, 11 casks tallow, 1 case tongue, 59 cases China oil, 54 cases wine, 200 bags flour, 300 cases potatoes, 10 cases butter, and 12 cases yarn and sundries.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kurrachee, 346 tons' Captain R. Henderson, arrived yesterday from the Malabar Coast and Allepey (October 1st) with the following cargo:—From Allepey—6 robbins cardamoms, 18 robbins cotton seeds. From Cochin—8 bales hides. From Beypore—41 bags and 852 pieces sandalwood. From Calicut—76 packages coprah, 84 packages sapanwood, 58 bags jaggery, 70 bundles coir yarn, 55 casks oils. From Compta—1 bag specie, 25 bundles cardamoms, and 22 bundles bees' wax. From Rutnagherry—1 empty box. She brought the following passengers from different ports:—Conductor and Mrs. Corkery and infant, and Master and Miss Corkery, and sixty-eight deck passengers.

THE INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL MATCH.

We are tired of expressing astonishment at the results of this match, and we shall simply record that for the sixth time victory has denied her patronage to either the Scotch and Irish or the English side. The ground where the players show off their agility to the public was encircled with a mass of spectators, and great must have been their disappointment when night closed over an unwon match. There was no wind to speak of—in fact, the night was so warm that each football enthusiast must have lost a few pounds of flesh in the service of his country. The Scotch, who mustered fifteen, played off in the direction of Malabar Hill, and at once two dozen of Englishmen were down upon the ball, which they kept pressing in upon the Scotch quarter notwithstanding all that the "heather chields" could do to prevent it. At last there was a grand struggle almost in a line with the Scotch goal, and after the ball had been well battered among a crowd of legs of every description, short and long, broad and thin, it trundled behind goal, where it was touched down by someenemy to the Scotch—who the lucky individual was we cannot positively say, but we think it was Roberts, who, as a Welshman, plays with the skill and determination of his famous countryman Taffy, but in a nobler cause than stealing legs of beef. The English got no advantage from this touch-down, because it took place so far from goal that the ball had to be "punted" out, and as it was caught by nobody the game went on space, the English, however, still continuing to keep it dancing in the vicinity of the Scotch goal. The little band of Caledonians kept their goal wonderfully safe, and thanks to Murray, who several times made brilliant kicks into the midst of the English host, and to Tennent, who had several wrestling matches with Peile, who by reason of his guernsey being torn into ribbons, appeared "for this occasion only" as a slightly obstreporous bare-backed steed, the English gained no other advantage than the unsuccessful punt. However, the game all through may be said to have been in favour of the English owing to their superior numbers. O, Scotland! where were your recreant sons? Why did they not flock round the standard of the red lion on this grand occasion? And where was Hart the younger, who as a forward player is of such great importance to the devoted band of yellows? We suppose that we have now seen the last of the international football contests for this season, and we may compliment English, Scotch, and Irish alike for the spirit they have shown to preserve the honour of the three kingdoms. Next season we hope to see this most interesting match renewed, and we trust that some prominent members of the English side will by that time have learned to distinguish between a ball rolling and a ball bounding, so that when it is in the former condition it shall not be deliberately picked up and run off with. On Friday night there will probably be a scratch match, a chosen fifteen under the captainship of Tennent facing another trio of fives under the care of Peile. This will terminate the match season, as the nights are now becoming too hot for the play of Christians who are not desirous of qualifying for hard labour in an abode said to be causewayed by good intentions.

AN APPEAL IN A CASE TRIED AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

It may be remembered that, at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court, held before Mr. Justice Green, Nowrojee Dadabhoy and Hurrichund Gunput were tried on charges of criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation of monies as employés of the G. I. P. Railway Company. The case against the second prisoner has been traversed to the next Sessions, while the first prisoner was, on conviction by the jury, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years. On the application of prisoner's counsel, his Lordship reserved for the opinion of the full Court a point of law, namely, whether the document marked E., and containing a confession made by the prisoner, was properly admitted in evidence. The point was argued a few days ago before a full Court, consisting of the acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Bayley, and Mr. Justice Green. Mr. Anstey and Mr. Inverarity argued for a reversal of the conviction and sentence, on the ground that the document in question was inadmissible in evidence.

The full Court gave their decision in the matter yesterday. The Chief Justice was of opinion that the document was inadmissible; but that, independently of it there was ample evidence besides to support the conviction, which, he thought, should stand. Mr. Justice Green was of opinion that he was wrong in admitting the document in evidence against the prisoner. That document did not, however, add one iota to the evidence as to the criminal intention of the prisoner and had not the slightest effect upon the jury in coming to their conclusion. His Lordship, therefore, thought with the Chief Justice that the conviction should stand. Mr. Justice Bayley agreed with the other judges as to the inadmissibility of the document in question; but was of opinion that, if the full Court held, as they did, that its admission was irregular, they had no power to do anything else than to order the discharge of the prisoner, for, otherwise, they should be superseding the jury in one of its most important functions. His Lordship, in a very elaborate judgment, differed from the other judges as to the decision to be passed. The order the full Court passed by a majority was that the conviction and sentence be affirmed.

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Yesterday afternoon an important meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held. The chief discussion that took place was upon the procedure of the Legislative Council in levying a transit duty of four annas per candy upon cotton. Mr. Graham took up and repeated the arguments used by the Hon. Mr. Bythell on the motion for the second reading of the Municipal Bill, and Mr. Bickerdike followed with a speech combating the statements of the Hon. Mr. Tucker that the tax was infinitesimal, and pointing out that though the supply of Indian cotton did not affect the English market, yet the tax upon it would greatly affect the Indian trade, which, to have any chance with the American growth, must sell at the lowest possible rate. Mr. Kittredge and Mr. McAllister took up the same position, and added that since Bombay is to be allowed to tax cotton in transit through it there was no reason why every little mofussil Municipality should not also lay a contribution upon cotton passing on its way to Bombay for shipment. The Chamber resolved to memorialise the Governor of Bombay in Council, and if necessary the Viceroy, to withhold sanction from the Bill until the obnoxious provision relating to the tax on cotton were expunged. A special committee was appointed to report on the Bombay Port Trust Bill. The list of landing charges submitted by the committee of the Chamber was agreed to. A discussion took place upon the question whether freight should be payable on the nett or the gross weight of cargoes delivered, and the Chamber expressed itself in favour of the prevailing system, which is that payment shall be made only on the nett weight delivered. The Chamber adopted a new scale of steam tonnage scale, and resolved to petition for the repeal of the duty upon wheat, and also to send a deputation to the Governor of Bombay with the view of getting the Cotton Frauds Act repealed. We shall indicate the business done more fully in to-morrow's issue.

THE DISTRESS IN KHANDEISH.

Bombay Castle, 15th September.

Letter from the Honorary Secretary Indian Famine Relief Fund dated 2nd September 1869, stating, with reference to Government Resolution No. 1664, dated the 7th September 1868, that the Committee were unanimously of opinion that the balance in the New Bank of Bombay at the credit of the Fund for the relief of the distress in Bengal and Madras in 1866 should be duly made over to Government; that this was omitted to be done through an oversight, but that the Secretary and Treasurer to the Bank has now been instructed to pay to the Accountant-General, to the credit of the Government of Bombay, the sum of Rs. 88,000, being the available balance of the Fund in question, and suggesting that this money, or a portion of it, might be well applied to relieve the distress now existing in Marwar, &c.

Resolution.—The Committee of the Indian Famine Relief Fund should be thanked for the money which they have so opportunely placed at the disposal of the Government.

2. Rs. 20,000 will be placed at the disposal of the Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana; and Rs. 3,000 will be given to the Collector of Khandeish for the relief of the distress he has reported to prevail in the Dhoolia talooka. Both these grants will be communicated by telegraph.

3. Government will retain the balance to meet any further demands that may be made.

4. A copy of these papers to be placed on the editors' table.

John Macdonald,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay, 5th October.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, I have to inform you that there is no such fund in existence as the Orissa Famine Fund, and that the amount on hand was paid off to Government more than three years ago, and has, I believe, been spent by Government in relieving distress during the famine in Marwar in 1869 and in Khandeish also in the same year.—Yours truly,

James Taylor.

Shankar Pandurang Pandit, Esq., and others.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council of H. E. the Governor met on Tuesday, the 17th ult., in the Council Hall at Poona. There were present—

His Excellency the Hon. Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, presiding.
His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B.
The Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker.
The Hon. A. Rogers.
The Hon. the Acting Advocate-General.
The Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I.
The Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy.
The Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft.
The Hon. J. A. Forbes.
The Hon. Narayen Wassodewjee.
The Hon. J. K. Bythell.

Section 117 became section 115. It was agreed to and stands part of the Bill.

Section 118 became section 116. It was agreed to and stands part of the Bill.

Section 119 became section 117. It was agreed to and stands part of the Bill.

Section 120 became section 118. The fifth and sixth lines were altered to read as follows:—" time to time be paid into the Bank which is now or may hereafter be." The section was passed as amended.

Section 121 became 119. It was passed and stands part of the Bill.

Section 122 became section 120.

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew moved that in line one, the word "goods" should be omitted, and that in its stead the words "articles except cotton" should be adopted; also that in line four and nine the word "re-exported" be made "exported"

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said that the amendment proposed by his learned friend should have been made in the Select Committee, but it was overlooked. It was intended, when cotton was added to the schedule of town duties, that the duty should be paid by all cotton that came within Municipal limits, whether intended for local consumption or exportation. A tax confined to the cotton used in Bombay would not give sufficient to make it worth while to impose it. It was curious that at the time when the Bill was subjected to much hostile criticism for imposing a transit duty on cotton, it did not really impose such a duty, inasmuch as under this section refunds on cotton were permitted as well as on other articles. This fact indicated that an actual study of the provisions of the Bill did not always precede the utterance of these adverse opinions.

His Excellency the Governor could not see the use of this section. He understood that there was so much difficulty in obtaining refunds that practically no one but large dealers in the articles taxed ever thought of applying for a refund.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft thought that the section might be omitted with advantage.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—Such a step would convert all the duties into transit duties and the Bill would be more at variance than ever with the supposed views of the Government of India. He thought that there should be a power to obtain refunds on all the articles subjected to town duties with the exception of cotton, and he therefore should oppose the removal of the section altogether. If persons did not largely avail themselves of the power to obtain refunds, it showed that the duties were not heavy, and that it was better to put up with them than to take the necessary steps to get the duty refunded.

His Excellency the President said that practically only the large dealers benefitted by this section, and that it did not seem of much use to keep up this system for the advantage of this class alone.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen Wassodewjee remarked that last year Rs. 5,28,000 were collected as town duties, and refunds to the amount of Rs. 42,000, or 8 per centum on the collections, were made. This was not a small sum, and it was important to traders and others to be able to obtain this return of duty.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker concurred with the last speaker.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes thought this refund must employ clerks and give a good deal of trouble, and that the advantages to trade must be inappreciable.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas thought the amendment of which he had given notice—viz., in line one the words "which having not broken bulk" be inserted between the words "goods" and "upon,"—would meet the views of the Government of India, and would also secure a sufficient income from cotton.

H. E. the President did not see any sufficient reason for treating cotton differently to other articles in the schedule.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said that if refunds were allowed upon all cotton exported, there would be but little realized under the new duty, and the trade would be exposed to much inconvenience and trouble without any corresponding advantage to the Municipality. If cotton were not exceptedfrom this refund section, it would be better to give up the duty altogether, and he did not see any reason for disallowing the refunds which had hitherto been permitted with respect to other articles because it was considered expedient to treat cotton in an exceptional manner.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—Many hundred thousand bales come in by rail, and many of those bales never are put upon a bullock cart, but are shipped right off from the Elphinstone Bunder. The Municipality should have no claim upon these bales, and how can you say that services are rendered to them?

The Hon. Mr. Forbes said he was sure this section would insure the rejection of the Bill by the Government of India, because it would appear perfectly inconsistent that a transit duty should be imposed upon cotton, while other articles, which were certainly much more of the nature of luxuries, should be allowed to pass through the town without any transit duties being recovered from them. He proposed that the whole section be omitted.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—I shall vote on principle both against the amendment of the Hon. Mr. Forbes and the alteration proposed by the Hon. the Acting Advocate-General, and I must say that I hope that on consideration this Council will decline to allow this new system of taxation to be commenced. It has been suggested that I have been inconsistent because I voted for the octroi duties and yet am opposed to transit duty being laid on cotton. But I hold that I have been quite consistent—in fact, I have just adopted the policy pursued by this Council three years ago. The Council as a body, including the then president, objected very strongly to the levying of town duties, but when it was explained that money must be raised, and that there was no other source of revenue available than these town duties, they agreed that octroi duties should be levied upon articles consumed in Bombay, but they nevertheless stedfastly refused to have transit duties imposed. I have endeavoured to induce this Council to affirm the same principle, and I think that, unless it can be clearly shown that transit dues cannot be avoided, this Council ought not to depart from the wise policy previously carried out. Some remark has also been made about my having moved that the duty on ghee and sugar should be increased, but the increases will fall, I believe, principally upon the wealthy, and I have good authority for this belief. Before I came up to Poona I was talking this matter over with the Hon. Mr. Narayen, and I explained to him that if we possibly could raise an income from other sources than cotton, it would be the best thing for the Municipality to do. He suggested to me that ghee and sugar might fairly be subjected to increased taxation, his own knowledge leading him to believe that the burden would fall only upon the wealthy classes, and especially upon a class which, comparatively, pay at present very little indeed to the Municipality, because, though possessing considerable riches, they live in small houses, and spend very little one way or another. Therefore, in the course I took, I was simply adopting the Hon. Mr. Narayen's suggestion, and I respectfully submit that a native gentleman should be a tolerable judge of the propriety of the increases which this Council has agreed to. I hope that as a lakh and a quarter have been raised by these increases, this attempt to put a transit duty upon cotton will be foregone.

His Excellency the President—I am afraid that the honmember is now reverting to what has been already said, and I would merely remind the Council that the motion before it is practically whether there shall or shall not be a refund upon cotton.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—If possible I was merely trying to influence the vote, this being a question of transit against simple octroi duty.

The vote was taken upon the Hon. Mr. Forbes' amendment, which was lost by 3 to 7 votes. The voting list stands as follows:—Ayes:—The Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, the Hon. J. A. Forbes, the Hon. Narayen Wassodewjee—3. Noes—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, the Hon. H. P St. G. Tucker, the Hon. A. R gers, the Hon. the Acting Advocate-General, the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. J.K. Bythell—7.

The Hon. the Acting Advocate-General's amendment was then taken up by the Council.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—I consider it very unfair that one class of traders should be allowed privileges denied to the traders in the staple trade of the port, a position which cannot be denied to cotton.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—Any invidious distinction in this section is, I think, objectionable, and I shall vote against the proposition to except cotton.

The Hon. the Acting Advocate-General—I consider that the alteration I have made is simply verbal, and designed to carry out the principle decided upon in section 114. The alteration should have been effected in the Select Committee, and the omission to make it was a mere oversight in drafting the Bill. What I propose is only what is requisite, because one of the rules of this Council is that where a principle has been decided upon in one section of a Bill the verbal alterations necessary in other sections shall be made without discussing the principle over again.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker agreed with the Hon. the Acting Advocate-General.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—My belief is that every one of these articles should pay duty whether exported or not. I object altogether to the whole system of refunds.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—Then do you wish all the commodities in the schedule to pay transit duties?

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—Certainly; they are all equally benefitted by improved Municipal arrangements, and therefore they ought all to pay transit duties.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—With regard to what the Hon. the Acting Advocate-General has told us, that we should alter this section without discussion so as to carry out the principle decided upon in a previous section, I would remark that if this view of his is correct, it was also irregular for this Council to vote upon the question whether the whole section should be expunged or not.

The amendment was put to the vote and carried by 6 to 4. The voting list stood as follows:—Ayes—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, the Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker, the Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. the Acting Advocate-General, the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon. Narayen Wassodewjee—6. Noes—The Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, the Hon. J. A. Forbes, the Hon. J. K. Bythell—4.

Section 120, as amended, was agreed to and stands part of the bill.

Section 123 became section 121, and was agreed to and stands part of the bill.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker proposed that the following new sections should be added to the bill, and become sections 122, 123, and 124 respectively. He said that he thought that these companies ought to contribute to the Municipal Fund, from which a fire brigade establishment was kept, and he found that under the recent arrangements for the protection of the city of London from fire these companies did contribute. The new sections had been drawn up by his learned friend the Acting Advocate-General, who considered that there should be a maximum and minimum rate to be fixed by the Corporation, and that any company might avoid an enquiry into its affairs by paying the maximum rate.

Section 122.—Every insurance company carrying on business in Bombay or having an agency for such purpose which ensures from fire any property in the city of Bombay, shall pay annually to the Corporation by way of contribution towards the protection of the city from fire, a sum of not less than five hundred rupees, and not exceeding one thousand rupees, to be determined by the Town Council. The said payments should be made half-yearly in advance, and every amount due from an insurance company to the Corporation in pursuance of this Act should be deemed to be a specialty due from the company to the Corporation and to be recovered accordingly.

Section 123.—Every insurance company insuring property from fire in the city of Bombay shall on the 1st day of January in every year make a return to the Municipal Commissioner in such form as he may require of the gross amount insured by it in respect of property in the city. There shall be annexed to the return so made a declaration made by the secretary or other officer performing the duties of secretary of the company by whom it is made, stating that he has examined the return with the books of the company, and that to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, it contains a true and faithful account of the gross amount of the sums insured by the company to which he belongs in respect of property in the city of Bombay. The return as made shall be the basis upon which the Town Council shall determine the amount to be paid by each company for the then current year within the minimum limit of five hundred rupees and the maximum limit of one thousand rupees as aforesaid.

Section 124.—If any insurance company makes default in making such return to the Municipal Commissioner as required by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Town Council to determine the amount to be paid by any such insurance company for the then current year on the maximum rate authorised by this Act.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell thought that the assessment should be in proportion to the incomes on amount of premiums paid to an insurance office. The minimum of Rs. 500 might sweep away the whole of the premiums in one office in Bombay, while another would scarcely feel it.

The Hon Mr Forbes' idea was that a simple licence tax of Rs. 100 would be the most satisfactory plan to adopt. He thought the system of examining the books would be exceedingly troublesome, and many of the insurance companies would consider it most distasteful. He did not think that the basis on which the charges were to be made would work at all, because one office might be charging at half the rate of another, and if the amount of tax were to be determined by the amount of business done, it ought to be according to the premiums collected and not according to the amount of property insured.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker remarked that there were eighteen insurance companies in Bombay, and if each contributed the maximum rate of Rs. 1,000, the collections would be Rs. 18,000, and if one-half paid the minimum rate and one-half the maximum, the sum realized would be Rs. 13,50 '. Either of these amounts would be an assistance to the Municipality.

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew said that the sections were prepared according to the principles laid down in the English Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act, which placed contributions upon the amount of the sums insured and not upon the amount of incomes, but probably the reason of this was that in England insurance rates were uniform, and there was thus no necessity for looking at the actual premiums received.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell said that he would rather see the tax made Rs. 7 on every lakh insured, because this would meet all cases fairly. It certainly seemed to him very unfair that a company doing a large business should be assessed at the same rate as a company doing no business at all.

The Hon. the Acting Advocate-General thought that looking into the books of companies should be avoided if possible.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas thought it would be a very good thing to have two classes—one at Rs. 1,000 and another at Rs. 500, because it would not be fair to tax equally all companies whether rich or poor.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes thought if any tax were to be imposed, he would prefer to see a uniform rate of Rs. 500

The Hon. Mr. Tucker thought that a uniform rate would not be equitable, as there would be a great difference in the positions of the different companies. The old established companies might escape any inquisition by paying the highest rate.

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew was not altogether satisfied of the expediency of this new tax. In London, where almost every building was insured, a similar tax produced only £11,000, and considering the amount of property that would be insured in Bombay, the utmost likely to be realised by this impost would be Rs. 19,000.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft thought that the amount that would be received from the tax would be so small, and the opposition that it might create so great, that he considered it hardly worth while to add to the Bill the clauses proposed by the Hon. Mr. Tucker.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes concurred with the last speaker.

His Excellency the President expressed a similar opinion. However, he would put the proposal to the vote whether there should be a tax placed upon insurance companies of not less than Rs. 500 nor more than Rs. 1,000.

The section containing this provision was accordingly put to the vote, and was carried by 6 votes to 3. The voting list stands as follows:—Ayes—The Hon. H. P St. G. Tucker, the Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. the Acting Advocate-General, the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon. Narayen Wassodewjee, the Hon. J. K. Bythell 6. Noes—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, the Hon. Col. M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. J. A. Forbes—3. His Excellency the President and the Hon. E W Ravenscroft did not vote.

Sections 122, 123, and 124 were agreed to, and stand part of the Bill. They having retrospective effect the following new line was added to section 66:—"(7.) A tax on insurance companies."

Section 125 became section 125.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes thought that the bill which the Commissioner had to present to persons liable for payment of rates or taxes should, besides containing a notice of the time within which an appeal against such rate or tax may be preferred, also contain the addition made to section 190, which stated that it would be lawful for the Commissioner, with the consent of the Town Council, to make exemptions in certain cases.

His Excellency thought that to agree to this suggestion would be impolitic, because it would be equivalent to inviting people to claim exemptions.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes asked how a man was to know that he could, under certain circumstances, claim exemptions.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—That the power given to grant exemptions would soon be widely known, and that it was not necessary to invite people to claim them.

Section 125 was agreed to and stands part of the bill.

Section 125 became section 126, and, together with schedules C and D therein mentioned, was agreed to and stands part of the Bill, "such" in line 6 being struck out.

Section 126 became section 127, and was agreed to and stands part of the bill.

Section 127 became section 128. In line 13, " or presentation to" was inserted between " by" and "the. "

Section 128 became section 129, "125" was substituted for "126" in the side-note, and in the seventh line "127" was substituted for "126." The section as amended was agreed to and stands part of the bill.

Section 129 became section 130. In line 2, "a" was substituted for "the," and the section as amended was agreed to and stands part of the bill.

Section 130 became section 131.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen considered the fees upon distress warrants to be much too high, and he therefore moved that the fees referred to in the section and set forth in schedule F. should be reduced by one-half.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker was in favour of the amendment, because the fees were high, and when a man was about to be distrained was not the time to put a heavy fee upon him. He had written to Mr. Peile asking whether these fees could not be reduced, and the answer was that they might with propriety be diminished to the extent proposed.

The amendment was agreed to, schedule F standing now as follows:—

Sum Distrained for.				Fee. Rs. a.
Under 5 rupees				0 4
Rupees 5 and under	10	rupees		0 8
" 10	" 15	"		0 12
" 15	" 20	"		1 0
" 20	" 25	"		1 4
" 25	" 30	"		1 8
" 30	" 35	"		1 12
" 35	" 40	"		2 0
" 40	" 45	"		2 4
" 45	" 50	"		2 8
" 50	" 60	"		3 0
" 60	" 80	"		3 12
" 80	" 100	"		4 8
Above	100			5 0

The above charge includes all expenses except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case four annas must be paid daily for each man.

Section 131 was passed as amended and stands part of the bill.

Section 131 became section 132 and was passed and stands part of the bill.

Section 132 became section 133, and was passed and stands part of the bill.

Section 133 became section 134.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas mentioned that many owners of property resided in the mofussil, where the Commissioner had no jurisdiction.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker pointed out that the section met this case, inasmuch as the rate due from an owner might be recovered from the occupier, and deducted by him from his rent.

His Excellency the President asked if it would be fair to charge a person for arrears of rates incurred before he became an occupier. As the section stood, it was quite possible to make an occupier pay for any period under a twelve month whether he had been an occupant during that time or not.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell concurred with His Excellency, and considered that "time being" should be struck out of line 8.

The Hon. the Acting Advocate-General thought the section as it stood was unobjectionable.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker thought that an occupier could only properly be called upon to pay arrears that might have accrued due from the owner during the time the occupier was in occupation. To make him liable for more might put him in the position of being called upon to pay more on account of the owner than the sums due by him as rent to the owner would cover. This would not be equitable, and it would seem that the section required alteration. The proper course would be to add to the proviso that an occupant would not be liable for any period during which he had not been in occupation.

The Hon. the Acting Advocate-General said the principle was that though a house might be empty it was never to be free of occupiers' rates, and the Municipal Commissioner should have a right to recover these from a tenant, who before taking possession of a property, ought to ascertain whether there were any arrears of rates upon it. If it did happen that at the end of a six months' possession the Commissioner presented his bill for twelve months' rates, the tenant could still recover from the owner in respect of "the next and following payments of his rent."

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—You choose six months as an illustration, but a tenant in possession of a house for one month might actually be called upon to pay a year's rates. Monthly tenants are not uncommon, and a person may be called upon to pay rates amounting to more than the rent due.

His Excellency the President considered that another objectionable part of the section was that an occupier's goods and chattels might be seized and sold for rates with which he had nothing to do. Was it absolutely necessary to have this power of recovery against an occupant who might have unfortunately taken a house on which rates were due by the landlord.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—The section is intended to meet the case of occupiers who will not disclose their landlord's name or address. It saves the necessity of the Commissioner having to send up-country to an absentee landlord. I propose that the proviso should read thus:—"Provided that no arrear of rate which has remained due from the owner of any house, building, or land for more than one year, or for any term for which he has not been in occupation, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof." Thus no injustice will be done to an occupier who may have been less than a year in possession of a house. This clause was suggested by Mr. Hope, and so far as I can remember, he never intended that any tenant should be made to pay for rates which had accrued due during a time when he was not a tenant. Therefore this amendment will, I think, carry out the intention with which the section was framed.

The amendment was put to the vote and carried. The voting list stands as follows:—Ayes—The Honourable Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, the Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker, the Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, the Hon. J. A. Forbes, the Hon. Narayen Vasudevjee, the Hon. J. K. Bythell. Noes—The Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. the Acting Advocate-General. His Excellency the President did not vote.

Section 134 was agreed to as amended and stands part of the Bill.

Section 134 became section 135, and was agreed to and stands part of the bill.

Section 135 became section 136.

His Excellency the President thought that "shall" in the fifth line was too imperative, and the Council agreed that "may be applicable" should be substituted for "shall be applied."

Section 136 was agreed to as amended and stands part of the bill.

Section 136 became section 137.

His Excellency the President reminded the Council that the clauses in this section were permissive.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—Yes, and the question arises whether the payment for the police, which is not permissive, should not be removed altogether from this section—that is to say, can we include a duty which is compulsory among a number of other things which are compulsory? If the police is allowed to remain in this section, possibly an argument that it is permissive may be founded hereafter on the circumstance, but I think the difficulty will be obviated if we confine this section to matters which are permitted but not commanded to be done, and if we mention the things ordered to be done specifically in the other sections which refer to them.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—There has been great difficulty experienced in getting sufficient money to meet the absolute requirements of Bombay for purposes of health, &c. &c., and I therefore think it desirable to restrict these permissive clauses as much as possible.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—The hon. member is again afraid to trust the Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—There is no limit to the possible taxation that may be imposed under these clauses, and we may in the end be burdened with such imperial duties as providing lunatic asylums.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—In England, not only are lunatic asylums supported by local funds but so also are jails. It is a well recognised principle at home that every county must support its own lunatics.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—I should like to see several of the objects here mentioned struck out, because I do not think that Bombay will ever be able to provide funds for them unless necessary objects like the securing of a good supply of water are to be sacrificed. As to the lunatic asylum, I believe that most of the lunatics in Bombay come from the mofussil, and why should the citizens of Bombay have to build asylums for these lunatics?

His Excellency the President—That question does not arise here, because, at any rate, Bombay must provide proper accommodation for its own lunatics.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—It is already the intention of Government to build an asylum for the mofussil lunatics, and there is no intention to make Bombay pay for the detention of lunatics that do not belong to it.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—In clause one of "Public Health," I move that the words, "the total cost of construction and maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries, and lunatic asylums and of," be struck out.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—It will be entirely in the discretion of the Corporation to vote money for these purposes.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—Do you distrust the economical tendencies of the ratepayers and their nominees? Surely this is greater distrust than has been displayed by Government.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—I do not think that there is any use in giving the Corporation powers to do things which it is clear they can never undertake.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost by 1 to 9. The voting list stands as follow:—Aye—The Hon. J. A. Forbes. Noes—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, the Hon. H. P St. G. Tucker, the Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. the Acting Advocate-General, the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, the Hon. Narayen Vasudevjee, the Hon. J. K. Bythell—9.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—It would seem that the people of Bombay are to be made to supply funds for education, but they have no call to do so, and I think that those who are so anxious to see education carried out should arrange especially when the children propose to be educated do not belong to Bombay, to get funds somewhere else than from the municipal funds.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—The Director of Public Instruction pointed out some time ago that he was spending money for primary education in Bombay from the Mofussil fee fund. It is hardly fair that the children of the people of Bombay should be educated at the expense of the inhabitants of the Mofussil. (Hear, hear)

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—I propose that the whole of the first clauses, relating to "Public Instruction," should be omitted.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—Then according to the view of the hon. member, the city of Bombay should do nothing for the education of its poorer inhabitants.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost by 1 to 9. The voting list stands as follows:—Aye—The Hon. J. A. Forbes. Noes—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, the Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker, the Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. the Acting Advocate-General, the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, the Hon. Narayen Wassodewjee, the Hon. J. K. Bythell—9. His Excellency the President did not vote.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—I move that the second paragraph of the "Public Instruction" clause, relating to the erection and maintenance of public libraries and museums should be omitted.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost by 3 to 7. The voting list stands thus:—Ayes—The Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon. J. A. Forbes, the Hon. J. K. Bythell—3. Noes—His Excellency Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, the Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker, the Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. the Acting Advocate-General, the Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, the Hon. Narayen Vasudevjee, the Hon. J. K. Bythell—7. His Excellency the President did not vote.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—I object to the Municipality having to erect and maintain public halls

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—Might not the Municipality with propriety build itself a Guild Hall if it should prosper and be in a position to do so? At present the Town Hall in Bombay belongs to Government, and the use of a portion of it is ordinarily lent to the Municipality. The time may come when this arrangement cannot be conveniently continued, and when a better place for assembling may be desired by the Corporation. If the Hon. gentleman is afraid that useless buildings will be erected under this section, he might introduce words confining the permission to buildings of public utility.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost by 2 to 8. The voting list stands thus:—Ayes—The Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon. J. A. Forbes—2. Noes—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, the Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker, the Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. the Acting Advocate-General, the Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, the Hon. Narayen Vasudevjee, the Hon. J. K. Bythell—8.

Section 137, with its various clauses, was then agreed to and stands part of the bill.

Section 137 became section 138.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—The matters mentioned in this clause are to be compulsory on the Corporation, and it will be necessary to mention the maintenance of the police among them. This is one of the sections which must be specified in the so-called bludgeon clause.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen wished to know whether the Government or the Municipality were to decide the question as regards the funds necessary for drainage.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker replied that Government would have that power.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—A man may be starving, but nevertheless he may not be in a position to get food, and in the same way the Corporation may be unable to carry out this section in its integrity. If Government were to insist upon the Municipality carrying out a certain idea of "adequate and suitable provision for draining" and "maintaining a proper and sufficient water supply," the result will be that the present enormous rate of taxation will be doubled.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—If we were to light the whole of Bombay thoroughly, it would involve the enormous expenditure of four lakhs and a half.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas objected to the clause.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft thought that the Corporation might remain satisfied that Government would never expect them to carry out works for which they would never be able

per share, the liability which but for the compromise would have existed thereon, represented Rs. 8,76,000.

Such list however does not contain the 665 shares of his brother Alladeenbhoy Hubibbhoy, or any of them. Alladeenbhoy Hubibbhoy's name does not appear in such list at all in either of the two other lists; what may be the reason of such omission I do not venture to offer an opinion.

The trust thus undertaken by Kessowjee Naique and his colleague and surety Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, under the express sanction of the Court, could not be renounced or got rid of by any mere action on their parts.

It was certainly wanting in due respect to this Court, which was engaged in winding up this insolvent association for Kessowjee Naique to have written the following letter, which on the 26th December 1868 he addressed to the official liquidators, a little more than two months before the decision of the appeal in the Privy Council was given, judgment in which was delivered on the 15th March 1869:—

Bombay, 26th December 1868.

Dear Sirs,—I beg to inform you that I have this day sold and transferred all the claims and demands as well as assets and liabilities as a guarantor and purchaser of the Eastern Financial Association, Limited, to Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, to whom please consult in future in my place and stead as a guarantor and purchaser of the Eastern Financial Association, Limited, in liquidation.—I remain, dear Sirs, yours obediently,

KESSOWJEE NAIQUE.

(See copy of the above letter marked as exhibit A, annexed to the affidavit of the official liquidator, sworn on 12th June 1872.)

It is to my mind clear that the sanction of the Court would be absolutely necessary before either Kessowjee Naique or Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy could be relieved of the position and status which they occupied in carrying out the compromise. That sanction has never been granted by the High Court, nor in fact has it even been asked for by either of those gentlemen.

The compromise having been thus sanctioned by the Appellate Court of Bombay on the 27th September 1867, it became the duty of Kessowjee Naique, Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy to forthwith bring in and pay to the liquidators the sum of rupees six lakhs as provided in clause 1 of the terms of compromise stated in para 7 of the affidavit of the official liquidators sworn on the 12th June 1867.

They did however nothing of the kind. Had they done what they had in express terms bound themselves to do, the present application to the Court would in all probability have been unnecessary.

The official liquidator, in his petition, para 7, says that repeated applications were made by him and his co-liquidator Mr. Rowland Hamilton for the payment of the said sum of six lakhs by the terms of compromise agreed to be paid, but owing to the uncertainty in which the fate of the compromise was involved through the appeal, they were unable to obtain payment in cash.

Mr. Marriott, in the course of his very able argument in favour of his clients Kessowjee Naique, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy against the present petition, said that it was owing to the depreciation of the shares below six annas in the rupee, in consequence of the doubt as to the result of the appeal to the Privy Council, which enabled Kessowjee Naique and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy to step in and buy from the creditors of the Association at a lower rate than six annas, the rate at which they had agreed to compromise their claims.

That no doubt was the case, though the dates do not precisely tally, as the order of the High Court, giving leave to the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan to appeal to Her Majesty in Council was not made until the 21st December 1867, and the purchases were all completed before that date.

Probably the agent in Bombay of the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan may soon after the order of the Appellate Court, dated the 27th September 1867, have intimated his intention of appealing to the Privy Council, which as that Bank was a creditor to the extent of Rs. 5,17,093-2-5, it had of course a perfect right to do.

In October and November 1867 Kessowjee Naique and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, taking advantage of the uncertainty felt by some of the principal creditors of the Association at the possibility of the compromise not being confirmed in the Privy Council, and before a single rupee of the rupees six lakhs had been paid by them and Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, bought at a lower rate than six annas in the rupee, the entire claims of certain creditors of the Association which, if the memorandum marked A, annexed to the affidavit of Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, sworn on the 10th June 1872 be correct, amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 25,10,693-5-6. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, in his affidavit sworn on the 15th July 1872, para 2, says—

"I admit that I and the said Kessowjee Naique from time to time purchased the said several debts due by the said Association before the appeal to the Privy Council and before the said compromise was confirmed *on appeal, a statement which is* ambiguous as to time, as it includes any time between the 26th June 1867, the date of Sir Joseph Arnould's orders, and the 15th March 1869, the date of the delivery of the judgment by the Privy Council."

[To be continued.]

INDIAN ITEMS.

YET ANOTHER CASE OF SUICIDE BY A SOLDIER AT UMBALLA.—We regret to learn that another soldier of the 20th Hussars has committed suicide. Private Edward Sullivan shot himself yesterday morning, in the barrack room. We have not heard of any motive for the act.—*Mofussilite*, Oct. 2.

WE learn from Attock that the three days' quarantine which has been established there for travellers proceeding Peshawur-wards has been removed.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Oct. 4.

THE COLD WEATHER.—Our Rawul Pindee correspondent informs us that the cold weather has set in at that station, punkahs being taken down in all the barracks, and that both the school of instruction, as well as the usual musketry instructors, have commenced operations.—*Ibid.*

THE PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.—Those interested in State Railways will be glad to hear that Feets Lall has been pleased to permit the immediate commencement of the Jhelum to Rawul Pindee extension of the Punjab Northern State Railway. We understand that several of the staff have arrived at their respective sections, so that, the Baboo *non contradicente*, the staff, who are eager for their work will proceed with activity, and we hope in the course of the cold weather, just set in, make a good show towards completion.—*Ibid.*

THE PUNJAB CAMP OF EXERCISE.—Owing to the coming camp of exercise, we have heard from several sources that every edifice that can be dignified with the name of house has been taken, and we understand also that every tent available in the Peshawur and Rawul Pindee divisions has been secured. This will be a most blue look-out for outsiders who may wish to be present at the manœuvres. Kahars and coolies are springing up from every quarter, looking forward with great glee to the harvest the camp of exercise will afford them; and some of the enterprising mercantile firms of the north have *determined to supply the wants of the camp both* vinous and malt, and also we may say its needs with regard to edibles.—*Ibid.*

LIVING ON THREE HALF-PENCE A WEEK.—Three half-pence a week is, according to the Settlement Officer of Fyzabad, the amount which each member of the cultivating community draws from the kindly soil of Oudh. This is not a conundrum; for, says Mr. Carnegy, each cultivator—and he distinctly means by cultivator the owner of a farm, the head of a family—receives Rs. 12 per annum in crops. Now a family in a country where population is increasing and marriage universal, must consist of at least four persons, so that the husband, the wife, and two children at least must share in this twelve rupees, which will give two shillings a month, or six pence a week, for the four, three half-pence each. The peasants of Fyzabad have almost solved the problem of living without eating, and we commend their economy and independence of the ordinary laws of life. Perhaps their water contains above the average allowance of plant food.

THE DISTURBANCES IN CASHMERE.

CASHMERE, 28th September.

SOME time ago I sent you a few notes on the terrible disturbance which happened in Srinuggur on the 15th, 16th, and 17th instant, between the two great sects of Musselmans—the Sunnies and the Sheeas. The account formerly sent to you was substantially correct; *all* the women of the Sheeas were not dishonoured before the eyes of their male relations, but *some* were; nor were all the children of the Sheeas killed, but some were. Ever since the disturbance there has been more or less of a suspension of work and business in the city. The poor Sheeas are without houses, clothing, and food in very many cases. Fourteen hundred houses in Srinuggur alone have been made uninhabitable by fire. It is a sad sight to see a solitary Sheea walking among the ruins of his lately comfortable home. From personal knowledge I can testify great hostility still exists in the minds of the Sheeas towards the Sunnies. The former are waiting anxiously to see what His Highness the Maharajah will do for them. I should not be surprised to see the Sheeas *en masse* emigrate to the Punjab; indeed, they talk of doing so, but are waiting for a little. In that case Cashmere would sustain proportionally as much loss and injury as France did when the Huguenots were compelled to seek a home in England. An influential Sheea is reported to have given the British resident a full account of the sufferings and losses sustained by his co-religionists. It is to be hoped that the English resident will officially bring the whole matter to the notice of his Government. No doubt many of the Sheeas are very guilty and altogether worthy of the terrible punishment that has befallen them. But all the Sheeas who have suffered so severely certainly were not to be blamed for the events of the 15th, 16th and 17th of September. Then, on the other hand, many of the Sunnies who were not at all engaged in the disturbance are said to be implicated with their guilty fellows. Some of the stolen property of the Sheeas has been recovered. The recovered property consists of household furniture, clothes, pashmina, and such like things. But nothing has as yet been heard of the hard cash, jewels, and such like. Many of both sects blame the native authorities for not sooner sending troops to protect the innocent. The mob apparently was allowed to do what it liked. It is reported in Srinuggur that Dewan Kirpa Ram has arrived from Jumoo by orders of the Maharajah to investigate into everything bearing upon this disgraceful disturbance of the public peace. Dewan Kirpa Ram is the son of the able counsellor of His Highness the Maharajah Dewan Jowala Sahai. The son formerly ruled over Cashmere, where he is said to have amassed great wealth like his father. He is a man of considerable ability, although it is to be regretted that he is very unpopular in the valley. Srinuggar, like other cities, is divided into a number of districts, and over each of these districts a small magistrate is placed. Till now these officials have been Sunnie Mussulmans.

It is reported in the city that the Mussulman mohuladars have been deposed, and Cashmere pundits, who are Hindoos, appointed in their place—also muccadums, or chief men of the villages, who up till now have been Mussulmans, are to be superseded by Hindoo pundits. The *Kismut* of the poor Mussulman Cashmerie is very bad, for his chains are being tightened more and more. In this case he undoubtedly deserves punishment. I hope it will really be the aim of the native authorities to detect the guilty parties belonging both to the Sunnies and the Sheeas, to punish them and fully to indemnify the innocent sufferers of both sects for loss of property, health and time.—*Pioneer.*

WHY IS THE TRADE OF CALCUTTA BEING CARRIED ON AT A LOSS?

(*Englishman.*)

THERE is some reason, we think, to fear that it is an abuse of credit such as that referred to by our correspondent "Y." that is mainly to blame for the present unsatisfactory position of Indian trade; and if so, what is needed is a reduction in the present long usance of bills and a bankruptcy law that shall distinctly stamp it as an act of dishonesty for a merchant trading on credit to pay higher prices for produce than he can reasonably expect to obtain, together with all intermediate costs, in the market to which he intends to export it. Before, however, the existing state of things can be certainly attributed to this cause, every other possible cause must be eliminated. In our former article we remarked that there was only one case in which honest competition could lead to a chronic losing trade; but this view needs some modification. There is at least one other case than that already mentioned by us; and though it is only under exceptional circumstances that it can arise, there is some reason to think that those circumstances may exist at present as regards Calcutta. If certain purchasers of goods are so situated that they can afford to pay a higher price than other purchasers; and if at the same time certain sellers are so situated with regard to the former that virtually they alone can sell to them, it is evident that these sellers in their turn can afford to buy at higher rates than others. Since the opening of the Suez Canal there has sprung up an extensive direct trade between India and continental countries, which previously bought their Indian produce through England; and it is obvious that such foreign countries could, if the former prices were maintained in their own markets, now afford to pay here for their produce a price higher than that previously paid by the English merchant, by the whole of the latter's profits. It is not only conceivable then, but extremely probable, that these continental markets may be paying better prices than England for Indian produce, and that consequently the houses which export to these markets can also afford to buy here at a higher price than those which export to England, and still realise a profit. In fact, continental countries may be competing with England, and paying higher prices for the produce of this country. The tendency should be for such a difference of price to adjust itself in the course of time by England paying somewhat more, and the competing countries in question somewhat less for the produce. But in order to bring this tendency into play, *it would evidently be essential that the English market* should be stinted of produce. So long as houses exporting to England persist in supplying her with produce at a loss, it is obvious they cannot hope to raise prices in her markets. Such houses would therefore have either to reduce their exports, or to divert them to other markets, and the latter course would involve changes which are difficult to make; which could not be made in a short time, and which are not likely to be made to meet a temporary necessity.

This explanation is put forward tentatively, with a view rather of eliciting information than of pretending to decide the question. A comparison of the prices of Indian produce current in continental markets with those current in London and Liverpool must render it clear whether it applies; and the materials for such a comparison should be abundant in Calcutta. In any case, looking at the comparative quantities of produce exported direct to the continent, and to England respectively, it is very doubtful whether the entire mischief could be thus accounted for.

THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

THE BATTLE OF YARNBURY CASTLE.

THE NORTHERN ARMY.

(*From the Times' Special Correspondents.*)

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 9.

THIS is a waterless country, and the camping grounds are perforce selected near the few streams there are. The Engineers have brought their bridge train—"the fleet," as it is called,—but they do not often use it. In the fight of Saturday, however, the pontooners were able to throw a trestle bridge of a new construction over the Winterbourne, by which Erskine's and Parke's brigade, and the guns from Staveley's right division passed over to the assistance of Lord Mark Kerr. This bridge was of 21 feet span, was wide enough to take guns or men in fours, and was built in 27 minutes. The jest about these shallow streams and long pontoons is that the Engineers are often obliged to deepen the bed of the river and dam it up before they can float their bridge.

Sir Robert Walpole has resolved still to stand on the defensive to-day, intending to receive the invaders with almost his whole force massed about Yarnbury Castle, to allow them to pass by him on whichever flank they may choose for their attack, and then to make a dash at *their communications. An "idea" which arrived in* camp late last night changed these tactics and ordered *him to assume the offensive.* Hostilities were to begin at 9, till which hour the two armies were to be separated by a mile of neutral ground. The line drawn for Sir John Michel's front began from the right at Wiley, passed along the ridge of the Deptford hill to a conspicuous clump of firs, and thence to a hamlet of the downs called Chittern-all-Saints. The Northern Army was to be permitted to march back from its Winterbourne camps, rest its left on the Wiley at Steeple Langford, and occupy ground touching a line crossing the downs rather in front of Yarnbury Castle, or camp, as it ought more properly to be called, and passing on to some buildings marked on the map as Chittern Barns. The ground to be fought for consisted of long grassy ridges or plateaux, broken into the broad, shallow, streamless valleys of the Salisbury plains, with here and there a tract of plough-land, or turnip-field, or rape with its yellow flower. Groups of haystacks, one or two small plantations, and a slate-roofed farm, which turned out to be the key of Sir John Michel's position, were the only other features of the landscape. The stronghold of Yarnbury was committed by Sir Robert Walpole to Sir Charles Staveley, who was to occupy the enclosure itself with Erskine's brigade of the 90th and 99th Regulars and the Aberdeenshire Highland Militia. Parke's Brigade of the 2nd Battalion 22nd, the 100th, and the Stafford Regiment was to have the post of honour and danger on the right flank, and Anderson's Brigade of the 1st Battalion 15th, the 1st Battalion 22nd, and the Wilts Volunteers was to be held in reserve. The spur between Yarnbury and the Wiley was entrusted to Lord Mark Kerr, whose line began from the right with Maxwell's Brigade of the 46th, 102nd, and 2nd Middlesex Militia. Then came Pakenham, with his 2nd Battalion 4th, 27th, and South Gloucestershire Militia; and the left flank was kept by Stephenson with the 30th Regiment, the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, and the Provisional Battalion of Volunteers. General Shute and the Heavy and Light Brigades of Cavalry were to prevent us from being outflanked to the right, reconnoitring along the front as might be found expedient and possible. Victorious or defeated, the Northern Army was ordered to fall back in the afternoon past Stonehenge to Amesbury, the last of its camps. To-morrow there will be another battle, when Sir Robert will probably again advance and be driven back behind the Avon; on Wednesday the army will rest and rid itself of some of the dust and dirt of the campaign; on Thursday it will march past at Beacon-hill; the same day the various special Manœuvre Staffs will disperse to the four winds, and the next the troops will start for their allotted stations by various routes of road and rail.

Shortly before 9 the troops had taken their places, the ramparts of Yarnbury Castle were armed with a battery of field guns, our cavalry was behind Gilbert's Copse to the right, the brigades had found guns lying behind the crests, vedettes had been pushed to the front all along the line, and Sir Robert was ready to begin. Brigadier Marshall sent the 2nd Life Guards to the front with instructions to hang on to the enemy's line, to bring news of his movements, and never to let him slip from their touch. The Brigade of Guards was seen advancing up the glade leading from Wiley, well within range, but the time had not come, and they were safe. The Life Guards were soon busy with some Hussars who would come riding over the neutral ground before they had any business so to do. Upon a distant ridge we could see the Hussars firing their carbines at the Life Guardsmen, and scampering away in all directions, to come back again the next minute. From the mounds of Farnbury, one had a fine view of the whole field of the approaching battle, and could see the Infantry of the enemy slowly withdrawing from the hollow in which they were so well seen. As well as we could make out, the Northern regiments were in full march to the left of their army. We did not fear them, but commended them as they went to the kind offices of the six regiments of Cavalry, the Horse and Field Batteries, and the rested regiments of Regulars who were waiting for them. The wind was cold, and dismal clouds came drifting from the south. Just at 9 o'clock an order came to delay fighting till 10, so as to give the enemy time to strike his tents and get into position, which seems to take him a long while. Sir John Michel was making a flank march and taking up one of the strongest positions in the country. It lay along the ridge of Codford-hill, and there seemed no way of getting at it that would not compel the troops to a long and exposed march. It seemed a whole Division of three Brigades that Sir John Michel was despatching to his left. The other Division still kept the centre, much strengthened by the lines of shelter trenches which the Southern troops were throwing up on the slopes of two spurs. The carving line of freshly cast earth stretched a great way, and it was well garrisoned, as the enemy had a whole Division left to keep this part of his line and cover his communications with the Wiley. During all this waiting time the heavy Cavalry was conspicuous by its activity in our front. Southern officers who came as near as they dared, and halted on a crest to count our regiments as they took up their position, were not allowed a moment to rest their glasses. Directly they appeared they were driven in. The Household Cavalry seemed everywhere, scattered along the ridges as vedettes, reconnoitring in squadrons, or gathering into a whole regiment as the enemy threatened with his Cavalry. Every minute some officers came spurring towards the Staff with his "news message," and one could scarcely believe that the sailing clouds of horsemen hovering on the ridges, or lightly scattering and darting here and there were heavy Cavalry at all.

While Colonel Marshall and his tall troopers were thus doing good service, General Shute had taken his light regiments a clear sweep of five miles or so round upon our right, for there had been a rumour that the enemy's cavalry was working round our flank that way. Nothing was seen of them, though the Light Brigade got one or two shots from the Northern guns some time earlier than they ought to have been fired. "What o'clock is it?" Was still the question, and "Twenty minutes to 10" still the answer. The enemy's shelter trenches were completed on two slopes, and we did not like the look of them, for we were presently to attack. The time came at last, and Sir Robert's plan was to push for the slate-roofed farm, and cut the Southern line in two. Now, the slate-roofed farm was about two miles from Yarnbury Castle, and over three ridges. The last two of these were scarred with the enemy's intrenchments, but the shelter trenches ended rather lower than the farm, and, by pushing two brigades along a hollow leading rather higher than the farm, we hoped to outflank the regiments in the earthworks, without incurring much of their fire. This attack fell to the lot of Lord Mark Kerr's Division, and he was ordered to detach two brigades to the right to work up the hollow towards the farm, and meanwhile to amuse the garrison of the trenches by attacking them with the third. As long as the lower attack prospered he was to go on with it, though it was not to be expected that the Umpires would long permit him to persevere against the fire of such a line of sheltered marksmen with only a single brigade. The brigades moved as ordered, and on the right of the Northern force General Parke was also *advancing—witness a line of black and distant dots,* his skirmishers. A drooping fire beginning on the left showed that Lord Mark was carrying out his instructions, and the puffs of smoke jetting everywhere along the line of shelter trenches showed how vigorously the enemy were receiving his first skirmishers. The bear-skinned 100th came trotting down the slope across the gully, and began climbing the hollow which led up to the farm. They were followed by a black battalion of Rifles, and we waited curiously and anxiously to see what artillery would open when the attacking regiments showed themselves. On the crest they must cross on their way to the farm-house, two miles and more to our right, a battery was placed playing at long bowls, and the latest news from that side was that cavalry had been engaged, and that Parke was ready with his skirmishers, but not yet firing. Lord Mark Kerr's regiments had not been a minute on the ridge before a battery posted behind the shelter trenches opened an enfilading fire. The regiments doubled across the dangerous spot crossed the second hollow, and pushed up some stubble fields. Colonel Philpots made haste to bring up a battery, and the two Regular regiments of the Yarnbury Brigade were sent for, leaving the Castle garrisoned by the Aberdeenshire Highlanders. The enemy had two brigades intrenched, and against these Sir Robert brought four. So far the battle had been simple enough, but what with smoke and noise, and divers attacks and defences, it soon became well-nigh impossible to follow its course. It was a grand sight to watch the dark cloud of the Northern Cavalry sweeping along a spur to the right of Lord Mark Kerr's skirmishers, who threw themselves by mistake into squares, and gave one of Maxwell's regiments an opportunity of firing at its friends. To know which side distant cavalry belong to is one of the standing puzzles of the Manœuvres. The day, unfortunately, had become wet; the smoke dragged along the grass, heavy rain and heavier firing came together, and clouds and batteries opened every instant. The enemy were stubborn and held their position so well that at the end of an hour Lord Mark Kerr's brigades were still far from the slate-covered farmhouses. Skirmishers stretched in long lines across the slopes; there were rows upon rows of them, and where Sir John Michel's men began and Sir Robert Walpole's ended was a matter not to be decided off hand. Sir Robert was endeavouring to break through the enemy's centre, but Sir John had brought up so many guns and *regiments that it was not an easy matter. The 46th* marched down a slope well within range of an enfilading battery, flashing lightning a few hundred yards to the left, and was ordered out of action by the Duke. The firing of great guns and small arms swells into high chorus on every side. Reserve regiments were brought up and marched down into hollows and up hill-sides, but the slate-roofed farm was never won; the attacking force bore away too far to the right and its regiments got much further apart than they had any business to be. The hillsides were palled in smoke, and when it cleared once and we looked to the right we saw there were some remarkable doings between cavalry. Remarkable indeed they were. The Heavy Cavalry Brigade had won a victory all to itself over the 3d Dragoons, the 10th Hussars, and the Carabineers, having charged those regiments. When Williams's battery had given them 40 rounds at close range, the Northerners were ordered out of action, but not for long—they were seen alive and charging again before the battle was over; but I am afraid to say how many regiments and batteries on either side were ordered out of action in this most murderous battle, which raged more furiously than any fought this year. When the bugle sounded to cease firing it was just 12, and the attack had continued for two hours, though it had not altogether prospered, and though the Southerners' centre was still far from being broken through, the North had scored a success or two. Sir Robert had won nearly a mile of actual ground in his front to his right flank; the heavy cavalry and their battery had so mauled Sir John Michel's horse that a large body of it was put out of action for some time; while on the left flank Stephenson had pushed forward and established himself at Wiley, thus seriously impairing the Southern communication. This had all been done, but whether it had been done precisely in the proper way was another matter. The centre attack was not so rapidly delivered and well supported as it ought to have been, and was in a great measure spoilt by erratic movements of several corps which would not keep straight for their objective point, but wandered away to the right. There had also been a vast deal of mutual annihilation and enfilading, and altogether the Duke was not too well pleased. The Northern force had a long march of 10 or 11 miles to the new camp at Amesbury; the Southern halted at Winterbourne Stoke, where it lies on the grouud lately occupied by its enemies.

THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

September 9.

The first guns fired on the extreme left front of Michel's position were apparently directed against the cavalry which were manœuvring in that direction by the artillery attached to Marshall's brigade, which was visible in the distance as the spectator got upon the heights over Wiley village, which were apparently to be attacked by Kerr's Division. One of the consequences of the new position assigned to the Southern army was that Horsford's baggage had to be left in camp between the contending forces, including a waggon or two marked "Ammunition." Michel gave orders as soon as he was made aware of the change of programme, to intrench his right as far as it could be done, and a party of Sappers, sided by Volunteers of the same arm, were assiduously engaged in digging a trench along the crest of Lamb-down-hill which would in some degree screen the infantry who lined it from the fire to which they were exposed from the higher ground on the other side of the ravine and the wood. On the road to Wiley village, a line of Hussars was engaged skirmishing on the slopes of the rising ground, firing at the infantry, as it seemed, behind a hedge in front of Michel's left. The 5th Company of Royal Engineers, their comrades, and their Volunteer friends, made good progress, and were helped in their work by some of the Guards. As good practice, Webber's signalmen were at work reading the enemy's flags, which it would not be easy to do in war, and he had a party far away across the Wiley reporting the movements of the enemy which were visible from the rising ground. A young Guard officer, Mr. Knollys, was waving his white flag vigorously, repeating the information. War is like misery. It is hard, too, on a dashing officer with a light battery to be ordered to put his guns in *emplacements* when 16-pounders are ordered to the front. At 10 o'clock there were signs and tokens that Walpole was about to make a demonstration against Wiley and Lamb Down, which were defended by Horsford's Division, Brownrigg's Division being on his left extended to the Firs. But far more interesting were the movements of the cavalry towards Winterbourne on the plains north of Yarnbury Castle. These would have needed constant observation from the very beginning to enable one to understand them, and they could be no more described than could be the play and form of the cloud shadows which fly over the fields on a breezy summer day.

At 10-45 the heavy fire which had sprung over Wiley and Lamb Down abated somewhat. The attack of the 4th Division of Walpole's Army had failed. It is said it was a feint. It is even claimed, as the Americans say, that the 30th, which was the regiment that forded the stream at Wishford, not the rifles, as stated, and part of another regiment, got into the village of Wiley, and got hold of Michel's right. There was a lull in the storm, in spite of the fire of Michel's guns on every point where the enemy were massed, to which the artillery of Walpole, less happily handled, replied from the Castle and the heights over the Winterbourne Valley. Michel was preparing, at Sir Garnet Wolseley's suggestion, a development of the general idea which predominates his tactics, and which has been by no means unsuccessful, an aggressive against his enemy's weakest flank. On the present occasion, however, he struck rather at the interval between the right centre and right, as it appeared just at the moment that Walpole was massing his force on his right for the real attack, and, baffled at Wiley by the *quasi* entrenched position, sought to gain his end by a vigorous assault on Michel's left, where the ground was not so good, Michel's extreme left was rather weak, and could give no very effective support to his cavalry, but Brownrigg had fortunately left a brigade of his Division in a position resting on the farm-houses and groves, where it did good service. As the Southern horse retired several charges were executed, and the guns on both sides were in full play. Once the gallant Wilts Yeomanry, with more valour than discretion, executed a feat of arms which led to their destruction, as they rode along an infantry front, taking all its fire, and then were dropped upon by the Southern horse, and were ruled dead or prisoners; but in revenge the Northerners rolled up a line of infantry in skirmishing order, and one of the 10th Hussars was taken by the Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry before rain fell upon them, and was handed over to the 1st Life Guards, while an aide-de-camp of Michel's was captured by two of the Northern Staff. It was ten minutes past 11 when the Southerners fell back and concentrated for their attack. In ten minutes more they were ready, and under a well-directed fire made a vigorous demonstration, which was, however, impeded by Marshall's Brigade, but was pressed and sustained so well that the Northerners had to retire, the Guards unwillingly giving way to the Rifles from a contest in which they were so badly placed as to make their situation hopeless. The cavalry were not easily compelled to relinquish their advantages. In the early part of the day, the Kilkenny Militia were caught by the 13th *Hussars, but Parke's Brigade was* ordered to retire by the Umpires, although that gallant officer could not acquiesce in their views, and Staveley was much harassed and distressed by the Southern horse, in spite of their losses. "They are all killed, and yet they don't seem to mind it," grumbled one of the Northern chiefs. Prince Arthur was quite unwilling to accept the fact of their existence at all, and no doubt agreed in the verdict that Baker had been finished twice over. The end was when the Umpires assembled in a drizzle by a haystack and decided that the southern army had won the day, and that Walpole's attack had not succeeded. It looked like a great, irregular network of infantry in lines and patches, columns on the march and in skirmishing order, wheeling squadrons, the infantry firing in all directions, and guns in action all round, but the Umpires arrived at this conclusion out of the chaotic elements before them. The Southern Army began to move to its new quarters almost on Walpole's line as the army of the latter fell back on their new position in front of Amesbury soon after 1 o'clock, and the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge returned to Salisbury.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADE.

(*Times*, Sept. 11.)

IN the Midland iron districts the general aspect of business is not more favourable than described last week. Current transactions are only on a limited scale, and it is becoming manifest that buyers, having statisfied themselves that the trade is now taking the long predicted "turn," are resolved to order no more than is absolutely requisite for immediate requirements until they are able to place their specifications on something like reasonable terms. Between now and the quarterly meetings it is not probable that any new business of importance will be forthcoming, owing to the general expectation that the tone of those meetings will be sufficiently decided to indicate pretty clearly what the course of trade is likely to be during the three months following. As regards the South Staffordshire district a good deal will depend upon the action taken by the half dozen leading firms designated under the old *regime* the "list houses." At present the quotations of these firms show no sign of weakness, but it is of course impossible to say what changes the next few weeks may bring about. The second-class firms are now willing to accept orders at a reduction on recent rates, the decline ranging on finished iron from 10s. to 30s. per ton. *The latter figure represents the reduction on common* sheets, which, it will be remembered, shot up during the temporary scarcity to a price out of all proportion to the advance on other classes of finished iron. It is not probable, for reasons we gave last week, that any serious reduction in prices will be made during the present year. Even at the rates now current, the second-class houses are *only making moderate profits, and the margin for reduced* prices must remain small until wages and fuel return to something like average values. The coal question in South Staffordshire has assumed within the last few days a serious aspect, owing to the threatened rupture between the colliers and their employers. The refusal of the masters to grant a further increase of 10 per cent. in wages has been laid before a meeting of delegates representing 20,000 colliers, and it was resolved to give formal notice for the advance with the alternative of a strike. It is to be hoped the matter in dispute will be adjusted without resort to violen, measures, but the possibility of a strike or a lock-out is sufficiently clear to create anxiety and to increase the depression already experienced in the markets for iron and other manufactured produce. In the North Staffordshire district the demand for finished iron is decidedly dull, and the accumulation of old orders on the books of manufacturers is being rapidly cleared off. In the pig-iron branch also there is less doing, but the prevailing high prices appear to be stimulating enterprise in the direction of increasing the producing power. At Longton, Messrs. Glover have two new furnaces almost ready for blast, and two other furnaces are, it is said, shortly to be re-lighted by the Fenton Park Company. In Northamptonshire the demand for iron ore is unprecedented, and the present rate or yield is upwards of 700,000 tons per annum. Of this enormous produce, a large proportion finds its way to the South Wales and South Staffordshire districts; but a considerable and increasing quantity is being smelted in the immediate neighbourhood of the mines. Two additional blast furnaces are nearly completed at Thrapstone, contiguous to the estate of the late General Arbuthnot, where extensive and valuable seams of ironstone are being opened out. The neighbourhood of Blisworth is also becoming an important ore producing centre. The coal trade of Derbyshire has been very unsettled during the last fortnight by the demands of the colliers for increased wages, the advance asked in some cases being as much as 40 per cent. In most intances however, the disputes have now been adjusted, and the aspect of business is more satisfactory. A large proportion of the yield of the Staveley collieries is being sent to the London market. A new coal field is being opened out on the Pothouse Farm Estate, near South Wingfield. It has been ascertained by borings that coal exists at a depth of 55 yards, while deep beds of valuable fire clay lie within 18 inches of the surface. The ironstone measures are of important extent, and contain 50 to 60 per cent. of m al. Two 60 yard shafts are being sunk, both of which are, according to the terms of the contract, to be completed by the 1st of January.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at 5 per cent. allowed on Deposit subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.
INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.
KURRACHEE.	MADRAS.
LAHORE.	AGRA.
HONGKONG	SHANGHAI.

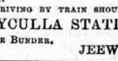
EDINBURGH.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—
At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.
BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.
SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.
Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.
Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturday—10 to 1.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Officiating Manager.
Bombay, 13th October 1871.

HOTELS.



THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL
(WATSON'S)
BOMBAY.

PATRONISED BY
SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.,
AND
HIS EXCELLENCY
REAR-ADMIRAL CUMMING, C.B.,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EAST INDIA STATION.

THE ESPLANADE is the only First-class HOTEL in BOMBAY, and it is situated in the coolest and most healthy part of the Island. It is open to the Sea breeze on every side, is within five minutes' walk of all the Government and Public Offices, the Wellington Pier, where the Mails are shipped and Passengers embark for Europe, and either Railway Terminus.
Passengers travelling by the G. I. P. Railway should book to BOREE BUNDER, and by the B. B. & C. I. to CHURCH *GATE STREET STATION.*

BOARD AND LODGING PER DAY, Rs. 8-12.
NO EXTRAS.
The Hotel Servants and Conveyances wait the arrival of each Train.
W. MAULE, Manager.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

HOPE HALL HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. P. MENDOSA, the Proprietor of the Hope Hall Hotel, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has RE-OPENED the Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation.
Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.
The terms of the Charges are reduced.
Middle Cross Road, Louisa and Alexandra Points.

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(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA
BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.
Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.
Hot and Cold Baths always ready.
Extensive Garden.
VISITORS ARRIVING BY TRAIN SHOULD BOOK FOR
BYCULLA STATION,
and NOT for BOREE BUNDER.
JEEWANJEE & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
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For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2